FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NICARAGUAN SANDINIST OFFICIAL MEETS BALEV

AU161945 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 16 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the visiting here secretary of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua, Mr Rene Nunez. During the talks, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere some questions pertaining to the further cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Sandinist Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua were discussed.

DYULGEROV ADDRESSES HAVANA WFTU CONGRESS

AU121530 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 12 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions took the floor yesterday at the Tenth World Trade Union Federation Congress. He expressed the unreserved solidarity of the Bulgarian workers with the just struggle of Cuba against the never-ending threats and provocations of U.S. imperialism. Mr Dyulgerov stressed that the congress is being held in a time uneasy for mankind when the course of the reactionary and imperialist forces towards increasing the war danger and doing away with detente has brought about a grave exacerbation of the international situation.

The U.S. and NATO leading circles do not wish to reconcile with the progressive changes in the world. They lean on gross military power and adopt a strategy aimed against the gains of the socialist countries, against the national interests of all countries and peoples, Mr Petur Dyulgerov stressed. As of the main means for the fulfillment of this reactionary course, the U.S.A. and their co-thinkers turned to the attaining of military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries. The imperialist strategy of confrontation is combined with fierce anti-communism, with stepped up attacks on the national-liberation movements and the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Mr Dyulgerov pointed out that the unity of action of the workers for setting up a wide antiwar coalition of the forces fighting for preserving the world peace, is a paramount task and duty of all trade unions today, irrespective of their ideological orientation. He expressed the conviction that it is correct that the congress appeals to the director general of the International Organisation of Labour: to hold a special session on the matters of socio-economic aspects of disarmament within the framework of the forthcoming general conference of the organisation. He stressed that the Bulgarian workers fully back up Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal for convening in Sofia a meeting of the heads of the Balkan states for specific discussion of the question of turning the Balkans into a region without nuclear weapon. Mr Dyulgerov also said that the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions is ready to host such a meeting of the trade union leaders of the Balkan countries.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AMBASSADORS ON DEPARTURE

Syrian Ambassador

AU101647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] On 10 February Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received (Abdul Razaq Shakef), Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Iraqi, Dutch Envoys

AU111821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] On 11 February Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Majid Ahmed as-Samarra'i, Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, and Cornelis Gerrit van Geest, Dutch ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with their forthcoming final departure from the country.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES MARCHAIS ON REELECTION

AU161330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF]:

Dear Comrade Marchais, I most sincerely congratulate you on the great confidence that has been shown in you with your reelection to the post of secretary general of the PCF, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

The work and the decisions adopted by the 24th PCF Congress have confirmed that, under the circumstances of a complicated domestic and international situation, the PCF is firmly standing on its sound class positions and is indefatiguably working for the defense of the interests of the workers class and of all working people, for rallying the leftwing forces and for new social and democratic achievements as well as for peace, detente and socialism.

I wish you and all other comrades in your party's leadership health and successes in the difficult, but noble struggle for the socialist future of France.

I express my confidence that the traditional, fraternal relations existing between our two parties, for which you have earned great personal credit, will continue to develop and be intensified as successfully as in the past, in the interest of our common communist ideals, in the interest of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, in the interest of cooperation and friendly relations between the Bulgarian and French peoples.

FILIPOV CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART

AU161338 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the occasion of his election to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The telegram expresses wishes for new successes to the friendly people of Kampuchea in defending their revolutionary achievements, in implementing the decisions adopted at the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party for building the foundations of socialism. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop and be intensified also in the future.

TODOROV, LUKANOV LEAD DELEGATIONS TO INDIA

Todorov Assembly Delegation Departure

AU141935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] On 14 February a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, departed for India. The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by the National Assembly deputy chairmen, deputies and high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Baglodi Deva Rao, India's ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Todorov Delegation Arrival

AU160948 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Report by BTA correspondent Veselin Sekov]

[Text] Delhi, 16 Feb (BTA) -- Yesterday a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, arrived here on an official visit.

The Bulgarian delegation met Mr Balram Jakhar, chairman of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament. A mutual satisfaction was expressed with the strengthened friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India, a great contribution to which has been made by the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mrs Indira Gandhi. It was stressed that the talks between the two heads of state in Sofia and the Bulgaro-Indian declaration signed by them reveals new prospects to the further progress of the two countries' relations. Emphasis was laid on the possibility of activating the relations between Bulgaria and India's parliament, which is of great importance in the present aggravated international situation.

Mr Stanko Todorov gave high assessment to India's constructive policy and to the part she plays in the Non-aligned Movement. He pointed to the achievements made in her economy, science, culture and social development. Mr Balram Jakhar expressed satisfaction with Bulgaria's successes made in industry, agriculture, culture, and social affairs. He underlined the contribution Bulgaria has made in the cause of peace. Reaffirmed was the identity of the two countries' stands on principal international matters and especially on preserving peace and strengthening peace and detente and on the necessity of counteracting the efforts made by the imperialists to create tension and confrontation in the international relations. Mutual wish for developing the interparliamentary relations was expressed at the meeting of the delegation with Mr Mohammad Hidayatullah, vice-president of the India and chairman of the Council of States of the Indian Parliament.

Lukanov Economic Delegation Meetings

AU160950 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Report by BTA correspondent Veselin Sekov]

[Text] Delhi, 16 Feb (BTA) -- Yesterday India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is here on a visit. Stress was laid on the mutual satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Indian relations and on the importance of the new trends of the ascending development of Bulgaro-Indian economic cooperation and the two countries' trade, given during the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mrs Indira Gandhi in Sofia. The mutual desire for deepening this cooperation and enriching it in new forms and content was affirmed. Mr Andrey Lukanov and the members of the economic delegation led by him had meetings with the ministers of finance [as received] -- Pranab Mukherjee, of industry, metallurgy and mining [as received] -- Darain Dutt Tiwari, and of planning -- Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan, with heads of the Planning Commission and with prominent representatives of the Indian business circles.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES FOR 1981 CITED

AU161005 Sofia BTA in English 0821 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, Feb 16 (BTA) -- As compared to 1980, in 1981 the total output of Bulgaria's agriculture went up by about 4 per cent. Again compared to 1980, grain production is 11.4 per cent more, that of sunflower -- by 17.9 per cent; of oriental tobacco -- by 7.8 per cent, of vegetables -- by 5.9 per cent and of fruits -- by 11.3 per cent. The animal produce has also grown. Compared to last year, the meat measured in butchery weight has been increased by one per cent, the milk (at 3.6 per cent fats) -- by 1.4 per cent, and eggs -- by 0.7 per cent. The deepening of agro-industrial integration, specialization and transferring industrial methods in livestock breeding continued as well. (104.5) thousand tons of mineral fertilizers have been delivered, which is 25.7 per cent more than in 1980. A factor which has contributed to the increase of the farm output and for fulfilling the programme for self-satisfying of the population was the expanded activity of the municipal people's councils, the agricultural organizations and enterprises. The production of fruits and begetables, of milk and eggs in the personal holdings and auxiliary farm has gone up as well.

WESTERN STANCE AT CSCE MADRID MEETING SCORED

Envoy on Anti-Polish Campaign

LD162208 Prague CTK in English 1845 GMT 16 Feb 82

[By Stanislav Cerny]

[Text] Madrid, 16 Feb (CTK) -- Ambassador Radoslav Klein, Czechoslovak delegate to the Madrid meeting of Final Act signatories, described in an interview with CETEKA the position of NATO states as flagrant violation of international law, the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

"Blinded by their intention to dramatize and internationalize the events in Poland, representatives of the West overlooked that the Madrid meeting is an assembly of 35 sovereign, equal states, and not any subsidiary of the North Atlantic Pact where they could dictate their terms to others. They appear to have forgotten that the Madrid meeting is being attended by socialist states which will not permit it to be (?misused) for aims which are at sharp variance with the letter and spirit of the Final Act."

"They will not permit those to assume the pose of self-appointed judges, seeking to decide what course People's Poland is to take, who openly support dictatorial, racist and bloody anti-people regimes all over the world. The principled and consistent positions of the delegations of the socialist countries showed that the previously planned action of the West was untenable from the viewpoint of international law, that it undermined and directly imperiled the Madrid meeting and the foundations of the entire process initiated in Helsinki."

Ambassador Klein said that a number of delegations of the West European countries which had joined the cold-war campaign have slowly begun to realize its danger for the policy of detente, and the repercussions it might have also for their own interests.

"That is why in the speeches of some Western delegates, words also appeared -- besides anti-Polish and antisocialist rhetorics -- about the need to preserve the Helsinki process and to bring the Madrid meeting to a successful conclusion. It is evident that thanks to the active efforts of the socialist countries, the provocative anti-Polish campaign is not going for the organizers as envisaged in the American scenario."

Asked what has to be done to ensure success of the Madrid meeting, the Czechoslovak delegate said it was necessary to put an end to fruitless confrontational discussions and to start working on unresolved questions and to agree on a final document acceptable to all participants.

"The present developments in Europe, threatened by the dangerous plans of American imperialists, make it necessary for the final document to include an agreement on the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament."

"Desipte all the present difficulties caused at the Madrid meeting by the stance of the United States and NATO members, the socialist countries are convinced that objective prerequisites exist for a successful conclusion of the proceedings. The draft final document submitted last December by a group of neutral and nonaligned states is, in our view, a good basis to achieve this goal."

'Disruptive Attempts'

AU162122 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 82 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny article: "Disruptive Attempts; What is Happening at the Madrid Meeting; L'HUMANITE: Haig Has Come to Madrid To Shout 'Poland, Poland, and Again Poland'" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AFTER THE FIRST OFFICIAL DAY OF DELIBERATIONS THIS TUESDAY IN MADRID, AND PRIOR TO THE SECOND DAY OF DELIBERATIONS ON FRIDAY, EARNEST UNOFFICIAL CONSULTATIONS ARE NOW BEING CONDUCTED BY THE DELEGATIONS PRESENT AT THE MEETING ON THE FUTURE FATE OF THIS MEETING OF THE COUNTRIES THAT SIGNED THE FINAL ACT. ACTUALLY, IT IS BECOMING APPARENT THAT, FOLLOWING THE DISRUPTIVE APPROACH OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF SOME OF ITS ALLIES, THE MEETING FACES A SERIOUS THREAT.

On Wednesday, during the unofficial meeting of all 35 delegations, Switzerland submitted a proposal to adjourn the meeting for several months (which corresponded with the original plan to U.S. Secretary of State Haig); later, on Thursday, the Swiss delegation had obviously reconsidered the matter and as its member E. Brunner indicated at a press conference, it no longer plans to submit this proposal on Friday.

Even though the Swiss delegation has not explained the reasons for this change of heart, according to the commentators present in Madrid, it was caused by the serious objections of the delegations from neutral countries. On Thursday the Swiss proposal was discussed by the other participants in the meeting, in separate groups. A brief session was held by the group which is to prepare the concluding document of the meeting. The Western delegates in this group rejected the Soviet proposal to start work on finalizing the document which was, for the most part, already completed last year.

The discussion on whether the meeting should be adjourned for several months is far from being a matter of procedure; on the contrary, it is a supremely political question. Even prior to the opening of the Madrid meeting, the head of the American delegation declared: "A COUPLE OF DAYS TO DISCUSS THE STATE OF EMERGENCY IN POLAND, AND THEN WE WILL ADJOURN THE DELIBERATIONS UNTIL AUTUMN." The French paper L'HUMANITE remarked in this connection that HAIG HAD COME TO MADRID TO START SHOUTING "POLAND, POLAND, AND AGAIN POLAND!"

The United States, simply, wanted to turn the Madrid meeting into an anti-Soviet and anti-Polish tribune for a few days and then to disband it.

This was confirmed already on Tuesday, on the first day of the meeting's deliberations. The foreign ministers of the United States and certain other NATO countries, together with the EEC representative, in substance limited their statements to attacks against the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, practically not even mentioning the essential purpose of the meeting -- the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe.

When, after the morning statements by nine delegates (Hungary, the United States, Belgium, the USSR, Poland, Canada, Italy, Spain and the FRG), the Polish representative chairing the meeting adjourned the deliberations in complete harmony with the current practice of the deliberations until the next regular meeting on Friday, the United States and certain other Western delegations started to clamor that this was allegedly unacceptable and that everybody should be given the word immediately. They had their reasons for this. They wanted to perform their anti-Soviet and anti-Polish concert at any price on Tuesday, and then to leave the meeting.

During the unofficial deliberations on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, it became obvious that, after this first failure, the American delegation started a new tactic.

The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote that General Haig had "retreated from the position privately expressed by American figures prior to arrival in Madrid, namely that the meeting should be adjourned immediately after the first statements, until October or November; instead he declared that the United States would continue to participate in the meeting so as to speak about Poland for as long as necessary." Quite a telling acknowledgement!

"We will turn our attention exclusively to Poland," the U.S. secretary of state declared in Madrid, immediately prophesying that no progress would allegedly be achieved in the work on the final document of the meeting. For this he was praised by the British rightwing paper FINANCIAL TIMES, which revealed the essence of this tactic when it wrote that the Madrid meeting is allegedly "THE IDEAL PROPAGANDA FORUM" FOR EXERTING PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION and that it is "good that A. Haig was dissuaded from leaving the meeting in protest."

Thus it is not as the bourgeois communications media are striving to claim when they say that the socialist countries are preventing the normal proceedings of the Madrid meeting. It is quite the reverse: Statements made by the heads of delegations from the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary on the first day of the meeting clearly howed that IT IS THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THAT ARE INTERESTED IN CONTINUING CONSTRUCTIVE DELIBERATIONS. The main thing is that the deliberations deal with the real problems of security and cooperation in Europe -- and not become a mere "propaganda forum," where the American delegate would go on shouting ad infinitum, like a parrot: "Poland, Poland and again Poland!"

The embarrassment caused to some neutral and nonaligned countries by the American stand indicates that there is still hope that the Madrid meeting could return to its real purpose -- to strengthen security, cooperation and disarmament in Europe.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

Urban, Skachkov on Projects

LD162316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Bohumil Urban, federal minister of foreign trade, discussed economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in Moscow today. They also concerned themselves with bilateral cooperation in building joint economic projects in the developing countries, particularly in India, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Argentina and Peru. They also examined various aspects of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the construction of the metro in Prague.

Production Equipment Delivery

AU121322 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 82 p 7

[Report by PRAVDA Moscow permanent staff journalist Rudolf Nittmann: "Defining With More Precision Deliveries of CSSR-Made Investment Complexes to the USSR; Prospects for the Next 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Moscow -- Engineer Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, and general directors of our most important enterprises which supply investment complexes, such as the economic production units CKD Prague, VZKG Ostrava, Chepos and the foreign trade enterprises Technoexport, Technopol, Skodaexport and Pragoinvest, recently had talks in Moscow with L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other USSR ministers on suggestions and concepts pertaining to the fulfillment of deliveries of Czechoslovak production equipment ot the USSR in accordance with the long-term trade agreement concluded by our countries for the current 5-year plan.

Talking to Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Moscow, minister E. Saul said that, in the course of the talks with the key customers and cooperating ministries in the USSR, his delegation had defined with more precision deliveries of several investment complexes from the CSSR to the USSR in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the first 2 years of the next 5-year plan. This, in particular, concerns various types of installations for the metallurgical and chemical industries, and especially production complexes for the food industry, which is now being preferentially constructed and developed in the Soviet Union. In addition to the participation of CSSR suppliers' enterprises in the reconstruction and modernization of some metallurgical combines in the USSR, the Czechoslovak design, construction and production capacity is to concentrate in particular on designing, developing, constructing and manufacturing installations for a heavy section-rolling mill train with high technical and economic parameters for the Krivoy Rog metallurgical combine. The first deliveries for this combine should begin in 1985 and then continue in such a way as to deliver the maximum volume of the installations to the USSR in the first years of the new 5-year plan. The most important deliveries for the USSR food industry will be, in particular, steel grain silos and equipment for breweries.

EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN USSR PRESENTED AWARD

LD151446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The Order of the Friendship of Nations was presented today in Moscow to Emil Misovsky, counsellor at the Czechoslovak Embassy in the Soviet Union, by Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made this award for his contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade and economic relations. The ceremonial occasion was also attended by the federal foreign trade minister, Bohumil Urban.

AFGHAN TU DELEGATION'S 4-16 FEB VISIT SUMMED UP

LD161200 Prague CTK in English 0849 GMT 16 Feb 82

[By Eva Vandurkova]

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb (CTK) -- "The main task of the Afghan trade unions at present is to explain the policy and aims of the government to the broad masses and take part in the defence of the Afghan revolution's achievements", Abdul Razaq, chairman of the regional trade union council in Kabul, told CETEKA here before leaving for home on Tuesday. "The Kabul trade union organization, associating 75,000 of 160,000 members of the Afghan trade unions, takes very important part in this activity," he added.

'Abdul Razaq was leading a trade union delegation which was on a study visit to Czechoslovakia on February 4-16 at the invitation of the Prague Trade Union Council. The aim of the visit was to promote contacts between the Czechoslovak and Afghan trade unions, and share the experience from the work of Prague trade unionists with Afghan comrades. During the visit the guests were received by Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, who voiced the solidarity of Czechoslovak workers with the struggle of the Afghan people against world imperialism and its interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan [words indistinct].

At the end of the visit, the Afghan delegation highly appreciated the all-round help of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the possibility to acquire experience in trade union work. During the visit, the Afghan guests were interested especially in the structure of the Czechoslovak trade union movement, relations between trade unions and the managements of enterprises, the relation between trade unions and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the Czechoslovak National Front.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR INTERFERING IN GAS-PIPE DEAL

DW161003 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Rudolf Wahode commentary]

[Text] In its attempts to interfere in the natural gas deal between the Soviet Union and a number of West European countries, the United States is becoming increasingly unrestrained. New attacks by the United States against the implementation of the project are examined by Rudolf Wahode:

Hardly a day passes without leading representatives of the Reagan administration arrogantly and hysterically taking issue with the gas-pipe agreement. As recently as last week U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger explicitly included international trade in the American strategy against the Soviet Union and called for sanctions, and new Secretary of State Alexander Haig has again spoken on the subject in an interview with the ABC television network. Obviously irritated and upset over the multitude of negative reactions by East European partner countries, he even lost the last remnants of diplomatic self-control before the camera. He behaved as clumsily as the proverbial bull in a china shop which does not care at all about the broken pieces. How else could his remarks have been understood when he said that the United States was -- as he said verbatim -- rather aghast at the West Europeans' participation in the construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline from Siberia? By completely reversing the facts he threateningly said that blackmail against the allies of the United States in this very delicate matter must be prevented.

This certainly raises the question as to who is actually blackmailing whom. Isn't it the United States and its market-dominating oil multinationals which want by hook or by crook to prevent a mutually advantageous energy bridge between West and East Europe? The reason is easily discernible. Washington is seeking to determine alone for as long as possible the energy policy of the capitalist world because this sensitive economic sector is particularly suited for making egoistic U.S.interests of power prevail over the reluctant allies.

It is also against this background that the new proposal that West Europe purchase American coal instead of Soviet natural gas must be seen. This naturally would increase West Europe's dependence on the United States.

Meanwhile, leading politicians in the FRG, France, Austria and the other countries politicians in the deal have reiterated their adherence to the gas-pipe deal in no uncertain terms. They consider the implementation of the project to be absolutely necessary for securing jobs and obtaining new energy supplies.

Haig's renewed attempt, however, shows that the United States has not yet abandoned its opposition. This will certainly result in a major political controversy within the Atlantic alliance, with the United States running the risk of isolating itself in the long run.

DELEGATE STEGLICH COMMENTS ON CSCE MEETING

LD142100 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Interview with Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation at the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, by our special correspondent Guenter Leuscher; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Ambassador, the first working week following the resumption of the Madrid conference is over. How do you regard the situation?

[Answer] As you know, the GDR delegation, like those of other socialist states, has returned to Madrid with the aim of getting a final document drawn up within a short time. Its main content should be to promote detente in Europe and especially to make progress along the road of military detente. This means that agreement must be reached on a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. Unfortunately, things have not developed along these lines. The United States, in particular, has tried to use the situation in the Polish People's Republic as a pretext, so to speak, to talk into existence a crisis at this conference. This intention resulted in very serious confrontation last week. The socialist states energetically resisted this attempt to divert attention from the main issues of this meeting and proceeded from the basis of the essential problems of this meeting.

[Question] Toward the end of the week things calmed down to some extent. What this impression correct?

[Answer] I believe it must be stated that the difficult situation of this meeting has not yet been mastered. We will continue to work on a businesslike basis, but as we have heard, the United States in particular has stated that it still wants to debate the so-called Polish question. If it does so, this of course means that this meeting will become tenser and more aggravated in order to keep the crisis going. We are opposed to this and we are making it clear that anyone who does so must bear the responsibility and consequences.

TISCH ACTIVITIES AT HAVANA WFTU CONGRESS REPORTED

Tisch Address 12 Feb

LD130434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Havana, 12 Feb (ADN) -- Current questions relating to the struggle for peace and the unity of action against imperialism were the main themes of discussion at the 10th World Trade Union Congress on Friday, too. Delegates from every continent and from trade unions of varying views briefed themselves on the initiatives of their organizations against the danger of war and for the defense of the rights of all workers under the conditions of the worsening crisis of capitalism.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the GDR Trade Union Federation FDGB, conveyed the greetings of the GDR trade unionists. "Our congress is taking place at a time which is characterized by a rapid worsening of the international situation," he said in his address. "The causes for this lie with the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The Reagan administration is following a life-threatening policy which ignores existing realities and is aimed at turning back the wheel of history." Referring to the proposals put forward again and again by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on averting the danger of war, Harry Tisch explained: "Peace and socialism are one, are tied to each other. In socialism peace is the highest aim of all political activity."

The chairman of the FDGB National Executive pointed out that because of the Brussels NATO dual decision the danger of a nuclear catastrophe has been increased, especially in Europe. Reason and the will to live make it imperative that the trade unionists of the world oppose the madness of the most aggressive imperialist forces. "Though we, who come from every corner of the earth, may have many differing questions, opinions and positions, if it concerns peace, the saving of life, we should move even closer together and put all else aside," he stressed. Harry Tisch assured the workers of socialist Cuba and all the peoples of the world who are fighting for their freedom of the firm solidarity of the trade unionists of the GDR.

Only in socialism can human rights, such as the right to work, to education and to a home, be provided, Tisch went on. "Socialism, especially today, proves itself the only alternative to capitalism, the most powerful bulwark of peace, of progress and of the peoples' struggle for national liberation."

Crisis, inflation and unemployment, which are part of everyday life in the capitalist states, are phenomena "which have not existed in our country for more than a third of this century, and are something which our children know only through history books," he said. Harry Tisch appealed to all the organizations taking part in the congress to unite even more closely in the struggle for a world without war, a life of human dignity.

Tisch, Castro Talks 15 Feb

LD161118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0033 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Havana, 16 Feb (ADN) -- Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, was re-elected president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) on Monday evening at the closing session of the World Trade Union Congress in Havana.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, and Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee met for an extremely cordial talk in Havana on Monday. Harry Tisch conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Fidel Castro reciprocated.

At an exchange of views on the 10th World Trade Union Congress, Fidel Castro and Harry Tisch underlined the important role of the international workers' movement in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress. The two sides were also of the opinion that the parties, trade unions and peoples of Cuba and the GDR are linked by genuine brotherliness and indestructible friendship.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, stated in a press interview that the congress had "documented the determination of the working class throughout the world to advocate a peaceful present and future for mankind."

The current political situation in the world has caused -- apart from WFTU member organizations -- many other workers' associations to be represented in Havana, Harry Tisch emphasized. "They are all united by the fundamental concern for trade union representation of interests, and the maintenance and security of peace." In view of the arms policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles, the threat of a nuclear war was never so great as at the present time. "This was condemned outright by the representatives of the trade union organizations from all continents present here. They also paid tribute to the fact that the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, make a great contribution to saving peace."

"Of course, there were also trade union representatives whose viewpoints did not in every case coincide with the overwhelming majority of the delegates," said Harry Tisch. "Here we can only hope that the course and outcome of the congress have an instructive effect."

Tisch Interview 15 Feb

LD162216 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Interview granted by Harry Tisch, head of the FDGB delegation to the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive, to special correspondent Eberhart Seybold on 15 February] recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Tisch, the 10th World Trade Union Congress has completed its work. How would you assess the outcome?

[Answer] It was a good congress. Our Cuban colleagues had prepared it very thoroughly. Due to the current international situation, the WFTU-affiliated organizations were joined by many representatives who do not belong to the WFTU. One may say that it was the broadest and most open congress ever organized by the WFTU. All participants were united by the basic aim in representing the interests of trade unionists, the safeguarding and securing of peace. This was the focal point of the six days of consultations. The danger of a nuclear war was never as great as it is at present. The reasons for this are familiar. The blame lies squarely on the shoulders of the most aggressive forces of imperialism and their mad and life-endangering policy of arms spiraling. The multinational trade unionists at the congress unequivocally condemned this policy and at the same time they appreciated that the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at the forefront, are making a great contribution in saving peace. What was impressive was the great sympathy and solidarity shown by the world trade union movement in making common cause with and supporting the just struggle of the Latin American peoples, particularly the Salvadoran people and the peoples of Africa and Palestine.

The 10th World Trade Union Congress discussed and passed a series of significant docuemnts. After a detailed discussion the main document, entitled "The Trade Unions and the Challenge of the Eighties," was passed. This document aims to give concrete, positive answers to this challenge. It represents, I think, an effective contribution in the struggle of the workers for the implementation of their just demands, their desire for happiness and prosperity which cannot be fulfilled in the absence of peace. This was repeatedly stressed by the almost 100 speakers who expressed their desire to work even more actively than in the past to safeguard peace.

Of course, at this congress there were also some trade union representatives whose stance did not in every case coincide completely with the overwhelming majority of the delegates. Some (?argued in extreme terms) against the real international situation; in short, they had their own views. We can only hope that the course and results of the 10th World Trade Union Congress will have an instructive effect on them. The 10th World Trade Union Congress is a great inspiration to the peoples of the world. It showed the unity and militancy of the world's working class in working for the peaceful present and future of mankind.

[Question] Comrade Tisch, you mentioned that important documents were passed at the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana; among them is the social security charter.

[Answer] Definitely. The struggle for peace and our demands for halting the arms race are in the interests of the working class. They are the foundation of social security. Here at the 10th World Trade Union Congress, trade unionists reported on the catastrophic consequences of the worsening capitalist crisis and arms drive for the working people in their countries. It is depressing to hear about working people suffering, being exploited, and being slowly deprived of their hard won social rights, while the profits of employers know no bounds; people are starving in many countries around the world. Unemployment is increasing, and social services are being cut. Trade unionists, primarily in Latin American countries with reactionary military dictatorships, reported about growing needs, misery and hunger, as did colleagues from the African Continent. But social security is a decisive issue and a fundamental right of the working class. Comrade Fidel Castro impressively illustrated in his opening address to the delegates of the 10th congress what mankind would gain if the resources wasted on the arms race could be used for peaceful purposes. We are thoroughly justified in saying that the social security charter will be a good basis for trade unions in capitalist countries and gives a further impetus to their struggle. Our socialist system and social security in our socialist states act as an encouraging example.

[Question] The FDGB delegation is about to return to the GDR. Apart from the documents of the 10th congress, what else are you going to take back with you?

[Answer] Well, I think a lot of unforgettable impressions. Apart from the congress, we had numerous friendly meetings with Cuban trade unionists, for example with transportation workers who are helping to bring in a good sugar harvest. It was an impressive demonstration characterized by deep fraternal feelings. Everywhere we witnessed the great enthusiasm shown by the Cuban people, led by the Communist Party, in building socialism. We were assured again and again that they would not be intimidated by U.S. imperialism and that they are prepared at all times to protect socialist Cuba. The trade union representatives from developing countries found it especially impressive to see what free people are able to do when they take power into their own hands. Everywhere -- whether it is in the education system or the housing industry -- progress is being made with visible results. During our stay in Cuba our delegation had numerous talks with representatives of other trade union organizations. The talks were always open and friendly. We are united by the joint desire to defend the fundamental interests of our members in an even more cohesive and effective way. One of the most urgent tasks of the FDGB in the German Democratic Republic is to prepare adequately for our 10th congress. In this aim we are guided by the documents passed here in Havana and we will do our utmost to further augment the potential of our socialist economy; for it is in this way that we can best support the struggle of the international trade union movement for political and social progress in the world.

SOCIALISM PRAISED AS 'BASIS FOR PEACE'

DW171112 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Juergen Huhn commentary of the day on the peace efforts of socialism]

[Text] What exists here is a basis for peace. This is what Dutchmen said the other day in Cottbus when they met with Sorb Christians. They meant the GDR and they meant our social system.

Young songwriters from capitalist countries who have come to Berlin to attend the Political Song Festival voiced similar views. To the Flemish theater groups, New Stage, which comes from Antwerp, the GDR and its will for peace -- which again manifests itself tonight in the young people in Congress Hall or at the Volksbuehne Theater of in other Berlin halls -- is a revelation. These are statements by guests and friends, and also by many people who had come full of skepticism but were taught better; these are statements which carry their political weight in the present time.

These statements confirm the social efforts of our people and of our state, the diligence, persistence, quality of work and the political contemplations which are mustered not only for the sake of improving the socialist living conditions, enhancing the material and cultural standard of living of our people and insuring our social program, but also and above all for the sake of solving, also by means of the economic potential, the main problem of our days: the problem of war and peace.

These are statements which pay tribute to the potential of our country which we contribute to the socialist community of states. Jointly with the Soviet Union we deem it the most important task to counteract the course of intensifying the international situation -- as pursued primarily by the U.S. administration -- with the cohesion of the states of the socialist community. This becomes evident throughout our country at solidarity rallies, artists' peace demonstrations, during the Song Festival or in discussions of work collectives such as that held by 154 youth brigades in Dresden yesterday which expressly stressed that what has been created must be defended as well, and that they, therefore, propose to fulfill conscientiously the tasks of home defense.

This represents a dialectical interrelation without which the policy of peaceful coexistence would be inconceivable. It has been possible to preserve peace for 37 years especially because socialism is strong. It is because socialism is strong that great options exist for helping the course of detente, mutually advantageous cooperation, and sincere, constructive dialogue achieve a breakthrough, under due respect for, and consideration of, the legitimate interests of all sides.

This is what the peoples on all continents want because they are alarmed by the intensification of the danger of war. The calls for overcoming international tensions become clearly audible. Last night the trade union congress in Havana adopted its final document which says in part that the U.S.-fanned arms buildup with all its disastrous consequences to the working people is the main cause of the aggravation of the international situation. It further says that the dangers emanating from the imperialist arms behavior could be banished, however, because never before have the actions against the danger of war been as voluminous as they are now.

We learn from the United States that the peace movement there in the meantime includes 50 organizations. Businessmen interested in detente and trade with the socialist countries founded an organization called "Managers for Peace." In the FRG progressive organizations are preparing for the Easter marches. The SPD regional organization of Schleswig-Holstein at the SPD Federal Congress in April proposes to insist that the NATO missile decision be eliminated as a threatening element. Former Bundeswehr officer Josef Weber, one of the initiators of the Krefeld appeal, stressed that the Federal Republic cannot afford renouncing the chance of the Soviet proposals concerning the reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe.

This peace movement, which extends beyond borders and across all party boundaries, is imbued with the elements for banishing jointly with the Soviet Union the dangers threatening world peace. It is generally known that Leonid Brezhnev has proposed a voluminous, gradual reduction of the nuclear weapons of medium range by NATO and by the USSR under balanced observation.

No mudslinging campaign of the arms buildup advocates can gloss over the fact that the Soviet Union and its allies -- and that includes us -- are serious about the solution of the most vital question of our era, the question concerning the safeguarding of peace.

This seriousness emerges from the social system which in its real existence of 65 years has needed, and brought, peace and which is the basis for peace just as our foreign guests said.

FRG YOUTH GROUP VISITS, DISCUSSES ARMS ISSUES

Meeting With FDJ's Krenz

AU101338 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[ADN report on meeting between the FDJ and a delegation of the German Young Democrats of the FRG visiting the GDR]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, a delegation of the National Executive Committee of the German Young Democrats of the FRG headed by the National Chairman Werner Lutz arrived for a visit to the GDR on Saturday [6 February]. The delegation also comprises the Deputy Chairman Thilo Schelling. The guests were cordially welcomed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

The representatives of both organizations started talks on the contribution of youth associations from countries with different social orders toward maintaining peace. During a comprehensive exchange of views, they stressed that since the nonratification of SALT II by the United States, since the change in American policy from the policy of detente to a policy of preponderance, a constant aggravation of the international situation has been noted.

It corresponds with the vital interest of the youth to exert every effort to ensure that the arms race is stopped, that never again will a war emanate from German soil and that mankind will forever be spared of the danger of a nuclear world conflagration.

Egon Krenz briefed the delegation of the German Young Democrats on the contribution of the GDR youth in the struggle for maintaining peace. The GDR youth is very fortunate that its ideals of peace, friendship among peoples and social security are in complete agreement with the GDR policy. In this spirit its activities for strengthening the GDR constitute a great movement for peace. The GDR youth detests the policy of strength, dictate and threats of the U.S. administration. It fully supports the peace proposals of the Soviet Union. Egon Krenz expressed the great respect of the FDJ members for the great commitment of the German Young Democrats to the FRG peace movement.

Werner Lutz, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the German Young Democrats, stressed that the members of his organization will do everything possible to annul the Brussels NATO missile decision. The American version of a "zero option" at the Geneva negotiations is a feint and serves to support the tale of the "Eastern threat." At the Geneva negotiations a serious intent to negotiate must also be demanded from the United States.

During his [Lutz's] recent visit to the Soviet Union, he convinced himself again of the Soviet citizens' fear of war. He thinks that especially youth associations from countries with different social orders will contribute to improving the atmosphere for the dialogue between East and West. The talks between the FDJ and the German Young Democrats will contribute toward that.

During its stay o several days in the GDR, the delegation of German Young Democrats of the FRG will thoroughly study the work of the FDJ and the social achievements of the GDR youth.

Krenz, Lutz Statements

DW092117 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1835 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the FDJ Central Council a delegation of the National Executive Committee of the FRG Young Democrats, led by its chairman, Werner Lutz, stayed for a visit of several days in the GDR.

The visit was wound up today with the signing of a joint communique at the building of the FDJ Central Council. The representatives of the two youth organizations reiterated their determination to actively contribute to the securing of peace. They firmly came out against a policy of confrontation and rearmament.

Egon Krenz, Politburo candidate member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council said:

[Begin recording] Our Free German Youth maintains close and friendly relations with more than 600 youth and students' organizations throughout the world. In this the exchange of delegations and youth tourism naturally has played a rather important part. I want to take the opportunity of your visit to the German Democratic Republic to stay that we are ready to expand youth tourism between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. [end recording]

[Begin recording of interview with Werner Lutz] [Question] Mr Lutz, what motivates the members of your organization to play such an active role in the peace struggle?

[Answer] It is very, very important for us that the discussion in the FRG on the basic principles of military security policy is being held publicly, from we have come to realize that various official announcements and public statements, etc. are at varience with other statements, particularly in connection with the NATO decision of 1979.

We first began to wonder and after having acquainted ourselves with the matter -- we were not experts and certainly are not experts today either, but in the meantime we have become suspicious -- we realized that the arguments presented for justification of the counterarmament, as it is called by the governments, are wrong, that they cannot be correct and that the weapons that are to be stationed are meant to be used only as first strike weapons. This is the decisive reason why we got immediately engaged in this peace discussion and why we invest much working capacity of many, many members of our organization.

Hence, we will revive this Easter the well-known tradition of the movement of Easter marches of the fifties. They will take place everywhere in the Federal Republic, and I anticipate that not just one million citizens will take part in them. What matters apart from this is to have discussions again on subjects such as the various attempts at heating up the arms race, for instance in the field of short-range weapons, to submit argumentation and to analyze the matter critically. But the crucial point is the mobilization of the people -- larger sections of the people than hitherto -- and in this we will continue to be active. Our short-term primary objective is to prevent the implementation of the NATO decision. [end recording]

Communique Issued

AU111534 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 82 p 6

[ADN report on joint communique on the talks between the FDJ and the German Young Democrats of the FRG signed in Berlin on 9 February]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The joint communique which was signed at the end of the talks between the FDJ and the German Young Democrats of the FRG [DJD] states that the representatives of both youth organizations unanimously reaffirmed that in view of the presently particularly aggravated international situation, there is nothing more important for youth organizations of countries with different social orders than to actively contribute to securing peace.

Both sides resolutely spoke out against a policy of confrontation and intensified armament, for a policy aiming at maintaining peace, ending the arms race and at disarmament as well as at continuing the process of detente. Both youth organizations underlined the special dangers which are conjured up by the Brussels NATO missile decision and by the U.S. decisions on the production of the neutron weapon with the unambiguous aim of gaining military superiority.

The FDJ and DJD demand the annulment of the Brussels NATO decision of 12 December 1979 and support an international ban of the neutron weapon. In this connection they rejected any conception of a nuclear first strike as well as of a nuclear war limited to Europe, particularly one linked with the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The FDJ and DJD unanimously welcomed the start of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on questions of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. They expect that these negotiations, proceeding from the principle of equality and equal security for both sides, will lead to tangible results in the shortest possible time.

The importance of a moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe was stressed. Both sides characterized the "zero option" propagated by the Reagan government as a clear feint which aims for the Soviet Union's unilateral liquidation of all its medium-range missiles.

The DJD and FDJ are in favor of achieving a military balance at the lowest possible level by implementing disarmament measures, decreasing and eliminating military confrontation. They support all proposals that result in a true limitation of armaments, in their reduction and finally in their complete elimination, especially in the field of nuclear weapons.

The FDJ and DJD regard the Madrid followup conference as a contribution to implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a whole. They are against abusing this conference as an instrument of the cold war.

They unanimously agree to support the convening of a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe and give it a corresponding mandate.

The FDJ and DJD regard the further normalization of the relations between the two German states as an important contribution in the spirit of peace and detente which is completely in the interest of the peaceful life of the young generation, especially in times when the international situation is worsening.

They expressed their different viewpoints on the question of the minimum currency exchange quota.

The DJD and FDJ reject any form of interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Poland must not be a pretext to end the policy of detente.

Both sides resolutely reject any boycott measures. The support of the United States for the racists of South Africa, for the Duartes, Somozas, Stroessners and Pinochets most clearly reveals the interference hypocrisy of the Reagan administration.

Both youth organizations condemn the imparting of any militaristic, fascist and racist ideas in the education of the youth and declare their active opposition to militarism, fascism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, imperialist tutelage and interference.

The FDJ Central Council and the DJD National Executive Committee agreed on the following measures for shaping their relations:

-- to continue the exchange of ideas and information on topical-political questions of mutual interest as well as on international youth policy;

-- to exchange study delegations;

-- to hold of joint seminars;

-- to send delegations to events organized by one of the two youth organizations, if there is mutual interest;

-- to continue the existing exchange of publications of both youth organizations.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRC HELD IN BERLIN

LD151748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Feb (ADN) -- Negotiations on the development of trade relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of China took place in Berlin on Monday. The delegations were led by the competent Deputy Trade Ministers Eugen Kattner and Wang Runsheng.

The two sides discussed the further development of goods exchanges in consideration of interests and opportunities as well as the preparation of the trade and payments agreement for 1982.

ENVOY BECKER MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

LD161404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 16 Feb (ADN) -- GDR Ambassador Otto Becker was received on Monday by the prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union], Robert Mugabe. The diplomat handed over a message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

On behalf of the government and the ZANU(PF) Central Committee, Mugabe expressed thanks for the friendly message and spoke in favour of consolidating and continuously developing further relations between the SED and ZANU(PF) as well as between the governments and peoples of the GDR and Zimbabwe.

NORTH KOREAN YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU162054 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, headed by the league's Central Committee chairman, Yi Yong-su, ended its visit of several days with a meeting in the FDJ Central Council. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and the Korean delegation head praised the visit as an expression of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation and condemned the confrontation and intensified armament course of the United States and its allies. Egon Krenz assured the Korean youth of the solidarity in the struggle against the aggressive intentions of U.S. imperialism on the Korean peninsula.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CSSR BEGIN IN BERLIN

LD151600 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Feb (ADN) -- The 24th session of the GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Commission opened in Berlin today. The deliberations will concern measures for implementing agreements between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, general secretaries of the SED Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Committee of December 1981 on the further extension of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two states.

The government delegations are headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Vaclav Hula, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR TRANSIT AGREEMENT ABUSE

AU102113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 February GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained FRG citizen Holder Fleschenberg. Fleschenberg actively participated in preparing and implementing gang-like organized subversive actions against the GDR. On this occasion he abused the transit agreement and illegally left the transit route.

Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the crime -- a "Talbot" with license plate WI-UJ 957 -- which had been specially prepared, was impounded.

GREETINGS SENT TO IRANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121133 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent telegraphic congratulations to the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni reads as follows:

On the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I convey to you, your holiness, best congratulations.

With the victory over the shah regime the Iranian people have made a great contribution in the struggle of the peoples against imperialist dependence and tutelage.

By wishing you, your holiness, best health, creative vigour and well-being, I at the same time reaffirm the conviction that the friendly relations between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which are of advantage for both states and peoples, will further develop.

The message to President Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i reads as follows:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran I convey to you, Your Excellency, sincere congratulations of the State Council and the people of the GDR.

I wish the Iranian people further successes in the struggle for independence and the prosperous development of the country, against imperialist exploitation and subjugation.

I am firmly convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two states and peoples will further deepen in the interest of maintaining world peace and to the mutual benefit and advantage.

I wish you, Your Excellency, health, well-being and success in your responsible work to the benefit of your people.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DEFENSE POLICY VIEWED BY DEMOCRATIC PARTY

AU121438 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense, discussed basic questions of the military policy of the GDR after the 10th SED Congress at a defense-political meeting in the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD]. He conveyed the greetings and the thanks of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, for the defense-political work of the NDPD. "We regard the work of the NDPD members for strengthening the defense capacity of our republic as a really unrenounceablecontribution to the reliable protection of socialism and peace," he declared.

Party Chairman Heinrich Homann stressed: "Our National People's Army and our border troops will always have the members of our party at their side in their military peace service which has deep social content, as it serves the benefit of the people.

OFFICIAL, UNOFFICIAL 'PEACE MOVEMENTS' VIEWED

DW171047 [Editorial Report] Hamburg ARD television network in German at 2000 GMT on 16 February 1982, within the framework of its regularly scheduled feature "Panorama," carries a Fritz Pleitgen report from the GDR in which the author demonstrates the different interpretation of the meaning of "peace movement" by the Protestant Church and its congregation in the GDR, on the one hand, and by the GDR state youth organization FDJ on the other.

Moderator Peter Gatter introduces this report by saying that while the GDR press has been applauding the Western peace movement, the GDR "has one of its own since last week, especially in the ecclesiastical sphere even if the church cannot and will not be a collecting pool for dissidents." Nevertheless, the leeway the church has makes divergent views possible.

Fritz Pleitgen's report opens with pictures from a church meeting in East Berlin late last year at which a song emphasizes the Gospel's word of the need for turning swords into plowshares, a phrase "that has become the motto of the ecclesiastical peace movement in the GDR." This motto as well as the slogan of "creating peace without arms" irritates the political elite in the GDR because the socialist state's peace slogan is different, namely, that "peace must be armed," Pleitgen says, and he adds that what makes the church and the state differ in the question concerning peace became "particularly evident in the past several days."

At this point Pleitgen's film report shows pictures of Dresden where the city's destruction during World War II was commemorated. "While the state at a commemoration ceremony denounced the course of the Reagan administration as the 'main jeopardy to peace,' a forum took place at Kreuzkirche at the invitation of the church after an appeal for a peace demonstration on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Dresden bombing raid had been secretly disseminated on leaflets," the ARD's GDR correspondent reports, adding that "thanks to the initiative of the church, confrontation with the state was avoided. He also notes that more than 4,000 people, mostly of the young generation, had followed the invitation to come to the church for a discussion on peace.

At this point the report switches to what Pleitgen calls the "contrast program of the FDJ at the East Berlin political song festival at which the best group, the "October Club" clearly offsets the Eastern and Western views in a song in which, according to Pleitgen, a manifestation of allegiance to the Soviet Union is followed by "a passing shot at the church. In the clip that follows the group can be heard singing "and the churches, too, remain intact because our boys go to join the flag," to the applause of the audience.

Referring to the case of Berlin Vicar Eppelmann who had been arrested in connection with his "Berlin Appeal," Pleitgen reports that the church had "intervened on his behalf but has advised against signing his Berlin Appeal."

For this attitude, Pleitgen goes on to emphasize, the church was booed at the Dresden peace forum. The young people "demand a more determined stance vis-a-vis the political authority. Just the same, the church continues to enjoy their confidence because it discusses their questions even if it has no solution for them." Pleitgen states.

Here follows a recording of questions posed by young people to church representatives at the Dresden forum, the speakers remaining unidentified: "Why are peace demonstrations prohibited in the GDR? We must advocated peace." "How can we defend ourselves against the prohibition of the patch bearing the legend 'Swords Into Plowshares' at vocational schools?" "Would a unilateral renunciation [presumably of arms] not constitute an effective confidence-building measure?" "An obligatory tuition subject titled 'Peace Education' should be introduced." To the applause of the audience another speaker says: "In Bonn 300,000 people demonstrated against nuclear missiles. I think that they primarily demonstrated to prevent their missiles from falling on our heads. Shouldn't we, too, at long last start counting our missiles."

In conclusion Pleitgen's report switches back to the East Berlin political song festival once more, showing a band which in its song demands the abolition of the "NATO missile decision."

COMMENTATOR ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN GDR ECONOMY

DW161143 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner Sunday Economic Review]

[Excerpts] A decisive characteristic of the present international situation is the growing crisis of capitalism. The world of capital has again been caught up by the whirl of an international economic crisis. The army of unemployed in the capitalist industrial countries increased from 17 million in 1979 to 28.5 million today.

Monopoly capital mercilessly uses unemployment as a club against the workers to keep down their wages. We are noting this in the United States where the imperialists want to escape the crisis through an unprecedented rise in arms production. This policy cannot turn out all right.

In this situation the advantages of socialist planned economy prove their worth. The GDR economy last year stood important tests and reacted with remarkable flexibility to new conditions. Heating oil and pit coal to a large extent were substituted for by national brown coal. In 1981 the consumption of pit coal decreased by 31 percent as against 1980, coke by 16 percent and heating oil by 15 percent. Brown coal production targets were exceeded by 5.1 million tons. New open-pit mines are starting production in advance of the plan.

This is but one of many important changes in the structure of our economy. True, they do not go on smoothly but they are effected without any serious economic difficulties, and this with a continuous economic growth and full employment. This year we will have to continue consistently the higher effectiveness of our economy. While industrial productonis to rise by 5.1 percent, the quantity of raw materials is not to grow almost at all. The tasks we are facing are not small and their solution requires discipline and good work by us all. There is evidence everywhere that this willingness exists.

Last week 89 enterprises were awarded the challenge flag of the Council of Ministers and the FDGB executive board for outstanding reuslts in plan fulfillment in the second half of 1981. At the Berlin television elecronics works in November an optical sensor went into production 2 months in advance of the plan. It is a device with which robots can see -- in a figurative sense. Anyway, this means progress in robot construction. In addition, this combine is working on 50 inventions which are expected to be patented.

At the Riesa steel mill considerable quantities of material were saved last year. In 1982 the Riesa steelworkers want to substantially increase production again and still save a lot of material. In January they produced 307 tons of tubes and 1,500 tons of steel in excess of the plan. By 11 February they returned 4,614 tons of manganese ore, among other things. The Halle communication building department was awarded the challenge flag the third time and will now keep it. The achievements of this enterprise which belongs to the post as well as the Magdeburg central post office and the television studio technology enterprise have been particularly lauded. This is an occasion for me to congratulate all postal workers on their day of honor today. The Paul Schaefer shoe factory, Efurt, also received a challenge flag. Some 6.2 million pairs of shoes in 1981, fashionable ladies' shoes of good quality -- that deserves recognition. The Halle coal trade was also honored. These achievements are a yardstick showing how we are coping with the increasingly complicated conditions -- not only the external conditions -- in all of our economy. These achievements give us the confidence that we will tackle the growing tasks.

ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED ON CIVIL DEFENSE DAY

AU121512 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, thanked in an Order of the Day all members and voluntary helpers of the civil defense for their achievements on the occasion of the 24th anniversay of the GDR civil defense. As the working people of all fields of the socialist society they, too, have made great efforts to make their contribution to strengthening the republic. In exercises, competitions and above all in fighting natural catastrophes broad mass initiative, high readiness for performance and increased performance capacity have been proved, the minister stressed. "Under the leadership of the party of the workers class our civil defense will constantly strengthen and improve as a firm element of the socialist national defense, it will meet the dangerous course of confrontation, which the aggressive forces of imperialism pursue, with increased security meausres," the order states.

MAGYAR HIRLAP CALLS HAIG'S CSCE EFFORT 'FLOP'

LD161132 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 16 Feb 82

["Madrid" -- MTI headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, 16 Feb (MTI) -- The above is the title of an article in the Tuesday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP commenting on the "propagandistic hullabaloo," which the West makes concerning Poland, and which "at the signal from American Secretary of State Haig's conductor's baton reached its fortissimo at the Europe meeting in Madrid last week". According to the commentary, all this "can today be considered as a flop performance".

The paper points out that "although the directors and actors of this endangered the meeting, they could not torpedo it as the sober resistance of the socialist countries pretty much "diluted" the atmosphere of confrontation, and led the conference back to the channel of work of merit".

"They tried -- without success -- to place into the dock a sovereign country, Poland, which is at present going through a crisis and which is trying to find the way out of it, and to also place Poland's socialist allies, the Soviet Union into the dock.." emphasizing that the Polish leadership, exercising its constitutional rights, introduced the state of emergency temporarily and only until consolidation is achieved. The author of the article states: "Although initial results were achieved in this latter field, this did not keep back the anti-Poland choir directed by Washington from obstructing the process of Polish renewal with political and economic sanctions, with undermining work.

"Washington's effort for changing the most important forum of the East-West dialogue, the Madrid conference, into a forum for interfering into the internal affairs of Poland by ploying the "Polish card", and into a forum of accusations against the Soviet Union, must be specially condemned. To force this change began to pose the threat that the conference would end by "slamming the doors shut", and that the work of several years would be wasted." "In spite of the strong American pressure, several of the NATO countries nonetheless evidenced common sense", states the author who, in conclusion, takes a stand for the continuation of the European security conference, which was established with hard diplomatic work.

GASPAR ADDRESSES WFTU CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

12 Feb Speech Reported

LD122222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Our special correspondent, Elemer Csak, reports on Sandor Gaspar's speech on the second working day at the World Trade Union Congress in Havana:

The delegates are meeting in Havana on behalf of 206 million organized workers. Among them are representatives of Hungarian trade unions. After outlining the main report and the summarized reports, the discussion continuedin plenary session and in various sections. The speakers in today's debate included Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, who is also president of the WFTU.

Sandor Gaspar discussed in detail the trade unions working in socialist countries, in the light of the Polish events. In socialism, he said, the place and role of the trade unions has changed. The opposition character of trade unions in capitalism is necessary but if the nature of authority changes, the trade unions cannot remain holding the position of opposition for the sake of opposition because they would thereby come to oppose their own class.

In socialism the trade unions participate as partners in the building of society. However, they do not prove their commitment by an uncritical relationship with the leading forces of society or the state institutions. The party can direct the life of society with success only if, on a continuing basis, it confronts its own opinions with the position of the trade unions which are in ideological agreement with it but which function independently.

On the everyday issues of socialist construction, the trade unions must preserve their freedom of opinion and action. The trade unions must protect the working class against the bureaucratic aberrations of its own state; at the same time, however, they must also protect the workers' state against instinctive, unrealistic demands.

If, in a socialist country, the trade union is not a serious social factor, if it is doomed merely to serve the leadership, if it has no scope for shaping policy, then socialism becomes endangered, the secretary general of the National Trade Union Council said with reference to Poland.

Turning to general questions of the movement, Sandor Gaspar went on to say: The trade union movement in most countries, and internationally as well, as in a divided position. Part of its strength is eaten up by internal debates. At the same time unity is needed to fulfill complex tasks. In the foreseeable future, trade union movement unity can be realized not organizationally but only in the content of the work, in joint actions. There is an indispensable need for this, said Sandor Gaspar.

More on Gaspar Speech

LD130312 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text2 The majority of the speakers at the World Trade Union Congress in Havana dealt with the question of the preservation of peace. The delegates agreed that without strengthening world peace there could not be social progress, or improvement in the circumstances of life of the workers. Several speakers analysed the economic crisis afflicting the capitalist countries and its effects on the developing countries. Sandor Gaspar, the head of the Hungarian delegation and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, was among today's speakers. The following is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin recording] Comrades, the trade unions in the developed capitalist countries are less and less able to fulfil the tasks which the age demands from them. The workers are no longer satisfied by the trade unions restricting their activities to bargaining over the price of labor. The trade union movement of the peoples which have become liberated from the colonial fate must help in the struggle waged for national development and social progress. This is a complex task.

The trade unions of the socialist countries must participate in the solution of the problems which accompany further progress. They must make use of the possibilities provided by socialist society. For that reason it is wrong to concentrate the attention of the trade union movement on short-term, economic problems. It is necessary to think on a historical scale as well and our activities must encompass not only the economy but every sphere of social life. This is what the service of the truest interests of the workers obliges us to do.

Congress Conclusion Reported

LD162354 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The 10th World Congress of Trade Unions came to an end in Havana at 0100 today. Sandor Gaspar made a speech at the closing session:

[Begin Gaspar recording] The 5-day debate and the documents approved here together represent the value of the work carried out at the congress, something that I think is of great value.

Those who took part in our work over the past 5 days could see with their own eyes that this 10th congress improved the work of the WFTU giving it new values. [end recording]

The 6-day [as heard] congress came to a conclusion to the strains of the International. At the large reception which followed at 0500, Hungarian time, Fidel Castro described the Havana consultations, in an interview given to Hungarian journalists, as an outstanding, cohesive and internationalist congress. He said that the WFTU has come out of the congress stronger than ever. The significance of the consultations was increased by the fact that the meeting took place in a situation in which the arms race and imperialist policies have created an extremely dangerous situation in the world, the Cuban head of state and government noted in answer to our question.

With the conclusion of the great congress, most of the delegations, among them the Hungarian delegation, are leaving for home today.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee has received in Havana Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Gaspar Closing Remarks 16 Feb

LD170936 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 16 Feb (MTI) -- "The basic task of the congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] is to determine the course for the world's workers, for those who implement their work under diverging and changing circumstances," stressed Sandor Gaspar, re-elected WFTU president and secretary general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, in his closing speech delivered at the final session of the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana this morning GMT [as received].

"Our ambitions announced at the 9th congress became obvious at the Havana congress, i.e. we have to increase the ability of the World Federation to adjust its methods always and everywhere to the given circumstances," said Sandor Gaspar and thanked the activity of the organizations not attached to the WFTU, pointing out that it was a new form of unity efforts that should be further strengthened. [sentence as received]

"I think we are following a good course," Sandor Gaspar went on saying. "The World Federation has always expressed its opinion on class basis on the one hand, but in tactical issues it endeavours to be flexible and tries to adjust itself to the given situation on the other."

Sandor Gaspar briefly mentioned the situation in Poland. He assessed the contributions -- though delegates examined the issue from diverging points of view -- that anxiety and readiness for help were apparent in them.

"It is obvious that no one can interfere into the developments in Poland from abroad. Solely the Polish working people is authorized to act in this matter...our Polish friends can always rely upon the World Federation of Trade Unions and the international solidarity of workers," emphasized Sandor Gaspar.

Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Ferenc Dajka, secretary-general of Hungarian Chemical Workers' Union, and Janos Vas, secretary-general of Hungarian Commercial, Financial and Catering Industry Workers Union, were elected supernumerary members of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

LEADERS MEET WITH BULGARIAN COMMITTEE 16 FEB

LD161840 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 16 Feb (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received here today Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

Present at the meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere, was Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of Hungarian-Bulgarian Cooperation Committee.

The 17th session of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee opened in Budapest on Tuesday with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Stanish Bonev, co-chairmen of the committee, in the chair.

In the course of the plenary meeting, the sides surveyed the implementations of the tasks deriving from the last year meeting of the prime ministers and the previous session of the committee. They attached great attention to the long-term opportunities provided by the economic and scientific cooperation and socialist integration between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic. They assessed the 1981 exchange of goods and determined this year's tasks.

SARLOS INTERVIEWED ON WAGES, BENEFITS POLICY

LD130850 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Interview with Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, taken from the 12 February "That Which Can Be Distributed" afternoon discussion program presented by (Rosza Kapusi) with Dr Judit Csehak, National Trade Union Council secretary, and Dr Lajos Juszt, deputy minister of health -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Kapusi] There are a lot of debates about the concept, scope and institutions of the social policy. There are also debates about whether wages are the priority or the benefits. This creates a lot of tensions for and against, a lot of anxiety. What then does social policy prefer: the person who works or the one who perhaps does not work but who, according to certain standpoints, has to be given a share in our social policy?

[Sarlos] Well, the first thing is that the working person should be rewarded for his labor. However, the category of the working person is wider than the mass of those who are actually employed because I include in the working person's category all those who have retired because they have worked respectably for 40 or 37 years and the profit of their labor is that which they receive in pensions. This is to put it very simply. So, something is owing to them and this is the basic thing. There are more and more people whose lives, fortunately, are longer; they live to the age of 80, 90. It is worth noting that the longer a person has been retired, the lower his or her pension. Because that person retired on a lower level of parity, he retired under more difficult conditions and the older he is the more he relies on others to see to his affairs. So it is clear that we have to take care of these people. Once again, they are not getting gifts, they are not getting alms, but they are getting that which they can justly expect from a socialist society, that they may live like human beings even at the age of 96. We have to advance in this direction.

Wages should be the expression of the work done, the good work and also the bad work. Here we must differentiate. In the case of benefits, however, one must always take the family circumstances into consideration. Well, it may be that in a given family many are very ill, constantly ill. Well, it is clear that here assistance can be given in providing medicines, medical care. I would not like it if anyone debated the justification of benefits.

[Csehak] Of course, it is fundamental that these people should work well also.

[Kapusi] I would think so.

[Sarlos] Well, that is certain. I cannot imagine a case where someone performs his task extremely negligently and badly and for this reason gets a small wage but complains that he cannot live off a small wage, therefore getting the balance in the form of some kind of benefit. In a well-organized workplace the requirements are such as can be fulfilled even by a person of weak capacities. A scope of activity must be created for him such that he is capable of managing. If he does not fulfill his task out of negligence, laziness or a passion for absenteeism, then this cannot be handed back to him as a gift by another route. If we want to help his family because of his bad behavior, even then we are not giving assistance to him. It should be resolved somehow that the family should get what is owing to the family or what we want to give the family and not for the person who is not even worthy of his own wages to get the money that is intended for his family.

NEPSZABADSAG ARTICLE VIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD132024 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Economy and Information" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 13 Feb (MTI) -- The above is the title of an article by Imre Gyori, head of the HSWP CC Agitation and Propaganda Department, carried in the Saturday issue of NEPSZABADSAG.

In the introductory part of the article, Imre Gyori points out that "in the work of forming consciousness one has to primarily reckon with the fact: Economic building work will be determined in the near future by the requirements of switching over to the intensive stage. Through the accidental coincidence of circumstances, the switch-over to the intensive stage has to be joined with the elimination of the disequilibrium originating from the world economic changes. Disequilibrium cannot be overcome without the more rapid evolvement of the intensive elements of development, and the process of intensity comes to a standstill, or at least is slowed down, if we do not progress in overcoming imbalance. The real difficulty of the task is to meet the two requirements simultaneously.

"The task is, apart from preserving the permanent elements of politics, to unceasingly keep alive the spirit and attitude of economic reform," continues the article. "Courage and caution is needed together at the same time. On the one hand, everything cannot be changed at once. On the other hand, we cannot tolerate stiffness, immobility, comfortable security around us. The greater danger now is backwardness, which sometimes occurs in an ideological guise against changes and initiatives, at times tries to put off action with endless theoretical debates."

Speaking of the development of awareness, Imre Gyori points out that the sporadic doubts, mistaken views do not contradict it. "According to one of the extremes, Hungary is 'the Switzerland of the East'. The other suggests -- referring to the problems of the socialist countries -- that it is only a question of time and our country will also be in a critical situation. Both conclusions grasp the surface occurances; thus both are wrong and harmful. Our results cannot and do not make us pretentious. Those who depart from the strict realities of economic life cannot have illusions. On the other hand: Our difficult economic situation is not in the least hopeless." In connection with this the author of the article mentions the successes of the past year and a half which were achieved in spite of "the newer external economic blows." "Hungary has warded off these blows and passed the test with fine results; it proved to be flexible and ready to manoeuvre," and developed even amidst the difficult conditions."

Speaking of the question of small companies and small co-operatives, the various associations, Imre Gyori emphasizes, among other things: "All these assist developing a healthy company structure, building out background industry, economic division of labour, improving the supply of the population, cooperation, and strengthening the market positions of purchasers." "There are those who over-evaluate the significance of the new forms. On the other hand, others underestimate these, even have fears for our socialist future. At present the greater danger is posed by that type of extreme which tries to block the roads of proving, evolvement. Naturally, the time for proving is not one or two months. Years are needed for the field of small ventures to develop and show results convincing for all.

"Agitation and propaganda has to take a stand against every exaggeration, distortion, and has to represent that the large and small companies do not exclude, but rather infer and complement each other," emphasizes the author, then calls attention to the fact that "in the knowledge of the situation of the national economy, the majority of the people [word indistinct] and more and more acknowledge the aims for the preservation and stabilization of the attained living standard, and appreciate the necessary efforts." For example, the growth of consumption and real incomes for this year somewhat lags behind last year's level; thus one can count on the strengthening of the levelling efforts, the growing social pressure for differentiating according to work. However, in the view of the author, "we should not be afraid that some people will earn very much, but rather that too little can be distributed."

In the final part of the article Imre Gyori points out that "in spite of the great economic rearrangements, problems, we shall preserve every socialist achievement, thus the certainty of existence and complete employment." "We seek and find solutions for the more effective financial assistance of child raising. But it has to be understood that the demographic problems cannot be solved solely with financial-welfare policy means. It is necessary to affect with every method of forming consciousness, with agitation, with propaganda, and the strength of arts together," ends the article by Imre Gyori.

OFFICIAL ON AGRICULTURAL EXPORT DIFFICULTIES

LD130638 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The export of agricultural products has also become more difficult. The price of foodstuffs has dropped in the world market. This was said by Deputy Minister Gabor Magyar at the agrarian conference held in Pecs. He pointed out that it is necessary to produce goods which can always be sold. Wheat and corn are among such produce. He criticized the agricultural enterprises of Haranya because they want to reduce the area sown with corn instead of increasing it. He drew attention to the fact that surpluses which cannot be sold are harmful. Thus only those agricultural enterprises which have contracts to deliver poultry should develop their poultry production.

KOROM, MAROTHY ATTEND SPORTS HALL OPENING

LD130632 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Summary] The Budapest Sports Hall had its gala opening today. "Those present at the opening gala of the Budapest Sports Hall included Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary, Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and several leading personalities of our party, state and social life."

WARSAW REPORTS 15 FEB EXPLOSION IN WROCLAW

LD161234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia [MO] has reported that there was an explosion last night in a room at a worker's hostel in Wroclaw belonging to the lower Silesian 'Dolmel' electrical works.

Mieczyslaw S., age 21, was killed by the explosion. Two rooms and a (?partition wall) were destroyed and [words indistinct] of the building damaged.

A preliminary inquiry ascertained that the explosion was caused by the handling of a so far unidentified explosive material. An investigation is being conducted by the Wroclaw Voivodship MO command under the supervision of the main MO headquarters.

Caused by Accident

LD162100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Interview granted by an unidentified Polish major to an unidentified reporter on 16 February in Wroclaw -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] In Wroclaw on (Strzegomska?) Street, at the workers' hostel of the Dolmel enterprise, on the fourth floor, precisely in this room, there was an explosion. What was the cause of the explosion, major?

[Answer] The probable cause of the explosion was a sudden ignition of mixture which a young man was preparing for rocket engine fuel. The explosion was so violent that it destroyed the entire room, and demolished a dividing wall.

[Question] What were the casualties?

[Answer] The young man was killed instantly; his friend who was in the neighboring room received only light injuries. We can state with complete certainty that the explosion was not from TNT or dynamite; it was not gas because in this room there are no gas conductors, but an explosion of a mixture which was being prepared for rocket engine fuel.

[Question] So then this tragedy was a result of this young man's thoughtlessness.

[Answer] Yes. The press, radio, television and the authorities frequently warn young people that they should not play with mixtures with which they are unfamiliar, that they should not play with explosives because they are dangerous.

DIPLOMAT WOJTOWICZ GAINS ASYLUM IN SWEDEN

LD161946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Swedish press agency has reported that Wit Wojtowicz, ex-first secretary of the Polish Embassy in Stockholm, with his family, was granted political asylum in Sweden. Let us remember that several months ago Wojtowicz was summoned back to the country in connection with an accusation that he had committed common crimes. At that time he refused to return and applied for asylum: Poland applied for his extradition.

A PAP reporter writes that granting political asylum to a person who was broken the law presents the Swedish authorities in a bad light.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MEETING OF PZPR OFFICIALS

LD161848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, a meeting was held with the participation of Central Committee secretaries, first secretaries of voivodship committees and heads of Central Committee departments.

The meeting discussed the most important problems arising from the country's socioeconomic situation, the party's current intentions and the preparations for the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES VOIVODAS, MAYORS, COMMISSARS

AU161100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Report of speech by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and president of the Council of Ministers, at the 8 February conference of voivodas, city presidents and military commissars -- place not given]

[Text] To end the meeting, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech. He stressed, among other things, that the party and all leadership factors should take advantage of the rigors of martial law to stabilize sociopolitical life and regain the normal work rhythm of the economy. The premier drew attention to the fact that industry's supplies of goods and raw materials had lately worsened. There were many reasons for this, but the economic sanctions toward Poland by the United States and certain western countries have deepened recently. Discussing these matters, General Jaruzelski said that Poland had found itself close to a great political and economic confrontation and would bear the costs. The United States is trying to weaken the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and is aiming at changing the balance of forces. It is counting on the fact tht the economic sanctions which are weakening our economy and therefore the living conditions of the people might arouse social discontent which would lead to the kind of sharp internal conflict it was counting on, among other things, before 13 December. We must prevent this at all costs and with every economic, political and moral force, live through the crisis and come out of it. It is a difficult task, but an attainable one. In the economic sphere, we must be aware of the mounting difficulties, and we must neutralize and overcome them and regain our equilibrium. We are counting on further help from the socialist countries so that they may help us strenghten certain areas. We are counting on deliveries of goods and raw materials and also on the possibility of employing our citizens on building sites in socialist countries. We are also counting on a positive sympathetic approach by Third World countries and also by those capitalist countries that have not applied economic sanctions against Poland.

The premier devoted a lot of attention to those factors and mechanisms whose application might and should enliven the economy. It is essential to resolutely and efficiently have those plants whose normal production has been made impossible due to lack of essential materials changed over to other forms of production. We are still doing this somewhat sluggishly and not radically enough. We must also make up our minds more on how we are to mutually exploit our own raw materials as well as our byproducts. It must be our daily practice to save raw materials more widely as well as electrical energy. This we must do inexorably and consistently, General Jaruzelski stressed. We must constantly improve the quality of products. This is a great area where the engineering and technical echelons in plants and factories and in scientific and research establishments can show their worth. We must remember that exploiting all reserves is a basic condtion today. We cannot sit and wait. The soonr everyone understands this, the better it will be for our country.

General Jaruzelski stressed that the extraction of coal and other raw materials is of fundamental importance to our economy. Agriculture is another area where we must concentrate all our efforts. Every patch of land must be utilized the best possible way. This concerns private farms as well as communal ones. We must engage all economic, administrative, political and persuasive elements to fully utilize all Polish soil. Connected with this is the need to resolutely improve the activity of all services working for the needs of the rural community, agricultural production and the farmer.

We must still place particular and high social importance on housing construction. It is a matter of seeking various solutions which would favor at least a partial fulfillment of the great hopes in this area. The carrying out of these and other tasks according to our possibilities rests in the hands of the people who run the economy. We want every state and economic activist to be a good organizer. Every voivoda and executive is a leader of an area where he is active and answerable to the state and the people for the way he carries out his tasks. Gen Jaruzelski devoted a lot of attention to problems connected with the functioning of the local administration. He spoke of the need to fight the evil, bureaucratic style of administration and break up cases where cliques and personal connections existed, which had given our socialist state a bad reputation in the past. It is important to create an entire system of leadership based on a clear-sighted and objective appraisal of the situation, on intelligent decisions and on strict control over the way it is carried out. We want to strengthen the position of administration, General Jaruzelski stressed. If we speak harshly about it, it is only to improve its functioning, so that people living within it may enjoy prestige and recognition. Personal examples by administrative employees are important -- friendliness toward people, modesty, culture and objectivity when making decisions. A great important thing is to treat one's contacts with the community seriously and engage people to do all sorts of social work. A valuable area of active participation by the citizens in the social life of the country today are the citizens committees for national salvation which must become a wide and real social movement.

The premier drew attention to the need for uncompromising battle against crime and the phenomena of public order infringements. He also spoke of the necessity of the authorities to regain trust. This can be achieved by consistently implementing those programs aimed at getting us of the current difficulties. They must be applied to concrete regional conditions. We must get through to all circles -- to workers and farmers, to people in education, science and culture and to journalists. We must speak to them and explain to them the aims we are setting ourselves. The point is that people should feel they are coauthors of decisions.

A wide array of political, administrative, economic and military defense forces from a rich composition of local authority -- General Jaruzelski said at the end. Today this is an advantageous arrangement, and we must strengthen it. All elements in this arrangement should strictly cooperate with each other. There are many difficult moments ahead of us. We have gone through great trials and dramatic shocks. Despite this, our socialist people's state is regaining its stability and strength. But we are at the beginning of this road. The goal we are aiming for is clear and we must give all our energy to reach it in order to regain the country's equilibrium and its worthy place in the socialist community, in Europe and the world.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISCUSSES GDANSK, POZNAN EVENTS

LD161450 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- "As the recent events in Gdansk and the Saturday attempt to organize a demonstration in Poznan demonstrate, there still exist forces anxious to disturb, reverse and check" the process of normalization of life and work in Poland, the Polish armed forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI underscored today.

"These are the same hostile, anti-socialist forces which before last December 13 were openly pressing for counter-revolution and overthrow of authority, and today are again trying to mount illegal actions, assemble a front of resistance.

This is to be served by leaflets with a hostile and hatred-smelling contents which call for bloody strife and fratricidal fighting, for more work stoppages, for production boycott. The attempts to involve school and student youth in incalculable adventures, to organize various demonstrative forms of protest in educational facilities, deserve to be most severely condemned.

"The attempts to hold public demonstrations, provoke street riots with their threat of clashes with order-enforcement forces and the army which protect law, peace and order, must arouse the most serious concern and firm protest."

In a commentary entitled "Hopes and Threats" the Polish army newspaper added that "It would be foolhardy to believe that those phenomena could serve anything except to protract the state of abnormalcy and aggrevate the depression in which our country and all of us have found themselves.

"There cannot be a return to the condition of anarchy from before last December 13 just as there cannot be a return to the erroneous practices and methods of rule from before August 1980. Both the former and the latter would be incompatible with the interest of our state," pointed out ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

GDANSK VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LAW, ORDER

LD121446 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Gdansk, Gdynia 12 Feb (PAP) -- The assessment of the sociopolitical situation and the state of security in the Gdansk Voivodship were the topics of the session of the voivodship defense committee. A report concerning the spreading of rumors on the possibility of provoking street incidents in the tricity was presented to the participants in the meeting. It was decided to take necessary measures to maintain law and public order. At the same time, action aimed at alleviating the hardships of martial law and improving working conditions and the supply level were also considered.

PARTY LECTURERS DISCUSS ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD152052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A study session for party lecturers from the Central Committee and voivodship committees was organized in the PZPR Central Committee. It was devoted to problems related to the future of the trade union movement in Poland. The discussion was launched by scholars of the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism and of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

They presented Lenin's concept of the place, role and tasks of the trade union movement within the political system of socialism. The speakers emphasized the need for the political unity of trade unions, which derive from the common interests of the working class and all working people. They also stressed the principle of joint responsibility of trade unions for the direction and pace of socialist transformations. They examined the experience of the ideological and political struggle of Vladimir Lenin, on one hand against erroneous concepts of sectarians and dogmatists aimed at the so-called nationalization of trade unions, that is subordinating them to state administration, and on the other hand against the anarcho-syndicalist tendency which postulated a form of state take-over by trade unions. The lecturers also listened to information on the draft bill on trade unions, which is being prepared for legislation in the Sejm.

Ciosek Briefs Lecturers

LD160930 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP) -- The future of the labour movement in Poland has discussed today by PUWP lecturers during a working session at the Warsaw PUWP Central Committee today.

A panel discussion on the Leninist conception of labour unions and the position, role and tasks of the union movement within the socialist political system opened the session. Stressed were some of the conception's fundamental principles such as the unions' independence from the state administration, their inner self-management and corresponsibility for the direction and pace of socialist transformations.

The speakers also pointed out that the realization of the Leninist conception of trade unions remains a permanent strategic aim of every Marxist-Leninist party and emphasized the need for the unions' political unity.

Labour Relations Minister Stanislaw Ciosek briefed the participants in the session on the present state of the discussion on the future of the labour movement in Poland. The issue is already being resolved by the factory crews themselves, Minister Ciosek said and added that the union movement will be shaped according to the will of the working class and the entire society.

Minister Ciosek also outlined the government's demands as to the nature of the union movement and indicated the necessity of constructing an efficient political mechanism under which a socialist state and a self-governed union movement would be able to harmonically coexist.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT TO BE PUBLICLY DISCUSSED

LD131000 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 13 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb (PAP) -- A document with premises for the rebirth of the trade unions movement will go under public discussion in Poland already in February.

Politology and sociology professor Leszek Gilejko stated in an interview for ZYCIE WARSZAWY today that he "expects a wide, free discussion" on the subject.

He added that the party should defend the trade unions' self-governance and independence against bureacratic administration.

"In its program the party should take into account what the trade unions express on behalf of the labor world, and the trade unions should take into account in their program all what is at a given moment specially important from the viewpoint of the social interest. The basic thing here is mutual readiness for reconciling the employees' interests to the needs of the economy as a whole."

"It follows evidently from our entire post-war history that also in conditions of socialism the trade unions should have a right to strike with this reservation, that strike must be treated as the ultimate means, used only when other means fail."

"Unfortunately, Solidarnosc decided to recognize strike in practice as the basic, if not to say only method. On the other hand, it made effective attempts at solving numerous important social problems, like the creation of a standing institution to survey and publicly assess the growth in the cost of living or to fix compensation," said the professor.

MADEJ MEETS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE LECTURERS

AU161830 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 82 pp 1,2

[Ryszard Bilski article: "We Must Above All Count on Ourselves"]

[Text] We can no longer count on the belief that somehow things will turn out and place all hopes on help from the outside. We must above all count on ourselves.

It is exactly on this thought that Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, concentrated his speech during yesterday's meeting with lecturers in the party Central Committee.

Here are the main points of his speech:

The fall in production and other critical phenomena have resulted in the economy's being set back 5 to 6 years. For example, the national income has come close to the 1974 level, consumption has fallen to the 1978 level, exports are exactly what they were in 1975 and imports are what they were in 1973.

Coal is one of the bases of our economy, but today, when we have succeeded not only in halting the fall in extraction, but also achieved a certain gain in it, the deficiency in imported raw materials and goods is becoming more keenly felt.

Emerging from the crisis is considerably more difficult today than it was a year ago. The economic sanctions by many capitalist countries are making it impossible for us to fully exploit our production potential (on average, 60 percent of it is being exploited). In this situation it is necessary to change industry over to domestic raw materials and goods and to increase exports (the source of foreign currency to pay for essential imports).

The economic help from socialist countries and the speeding up of the delivery of goods, raw materials and foodstuffs is saving our economy today, but we must try to stand on our own two feet.

The deputy premier replied to dozens of questions, which mainly concerned economic problems. Here are some of them:

[Question] What sort of mechanisms in the reformed enterprises will protect the consumer?

[Answer] We are not succeeding in finding many such mechanisms in enterprises. They exist outside the enterprises and they must be improved there. I am thinking for example about the state's activity to combat inflation, about protecting those with the lowest incomes, about the social control over prices and the quality of products.

[Question] Will some of the joint investment projects with foreign partners that have been stopped for the time being be continued?

[Answer] Yes, although it is not an easy matter. We are dealing with objectives that have already been started, so, concerning the laid-down profile which does not interest everyone, we have to, as it were, find a client to fit the shoes and not the other way around.

Cooperation has greater chances, for example, in light industry, which depends on our foreign partners giving us raw materials and we giving them work forces in return, and they pay us in raw materials for the services we have rendered.

[Question] Increased prices for foodstuffs have been introduced. Why have ration cards not been withdrawn?

[Answer] A higher price is supposed to "frighten" people off from making purchases, while the ration card encourages them in a certain way. If we have a good harvest this year, we will be able to restrict the ration card system and change over to the price system.

Many questions concerned problems of introducing the new pay system, the settlement of debts and the shifting around of echelons in the economy.

MADEJ CHAIRS PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

1985, 1990 Plans Viewed

LD151934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission, a conference of chairmen of voivodship planning commissions took place at the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers today.

Invited representatives of central ministries and bodies took part in the conference devoted to the current problems of implementing the tasks of local state administrative organs in the current year defined in the resolution on the central socioeconomic plan and in the operational programs. Information was given on the state and organization of work on the 5-year plan till 1985 and the long-term plan till 1990 and on the new internal organization of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. The discussion dealt, among other things, with housing construction, the implementation of investment tasks in the area of social and municipal infrastructure and problems connected with implementing the operational programs. During the summing up of the conference, the chairman of the Planning Commission emphasized the special role of voivodship and local planners in introducting economic reforms and implementing tasks safeguarding the population's most vital requirements.

Import-Export Plan Viewed

LD152004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Work has been completed in the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers on the drafting of a current account of the state of the national economy, which takes into consideration of the 1981 results and some trends in 1982. The principles have been laid down for the plan of foreign trade and for the operational program concerning a rise in exports in the second quarter of this year.

A draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on the subject of programming, financing and implementation of central investment schemes is being prepared. The Planning Commission will complete by the end of March, its work on updating and developing the program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the national economy. The commission is working on short-term and long-term assumptions concerning the restructuring of the national economy in order to limit the country's dependence on imports. Also in March work is to be concluded on the preparation of a program for the ex pansion of economic cooperation with CEMA countries. The work on an updated concept of solving problems of payments to Western countries is to be completed this month. In addition the Planning Commission has begun preliminary work on the central plan for 1983 and on a 5-year plan covering the period until 1985.

CADRE REQUIREMENTS POLICY REVIEWED, ANALYZED

WRON Official on Criteria

LD141518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Unfortunately the incompetent or poor selection of official cadres has become notorious, especially in contacts between the authorities and the citizen. All irregularities make themselves felt in particular at the very base, at the lowest levels of the state administration. Last week a great deal was said about the necessity of requite changes and adjustments of bad habits [words indistinct]. We are talking with Military Council of National Salvation Secretary Lt Gen Zygmunt Zeilinski:

[Begin recording] [Question] We are just at the start of the economic reform. This is a difficult operation calling for sacrifices and particular effort by all of us, the whole of society. But the administrative cadres bear particular tasks, for they determine the harmonious cooperation of the entire state organism. [Word indistinct] cadres of people chosen properly, professionals, acting efficiently?

[Answer] Yes. The economic reform ought to contribute to enlivening the cadres policy, bringing to light people who are dynamic, professional, with initiative and a sense of organization.

Regardless of the place or nature of the work, regardless of the level in the administrative hierarchy, when selecting cadres for the leading posts particular values and predispositions in the candidate must be taken into account.

[Question] Might one know what these values will be?

[Answer] We will be paying attention to three groups: First, high ideological and political values, expressing themselves in an acceptance of the principles of the socialist system, in honesty, modesty, and harmony between behavior and proclaimed attitude; second, appropriate professional qualifications, resulting both from firmly based professional knowledge and from experience gained in particular posts; and third, organizational and directing talents, especially the ability to create a team effort and the capacity to foresee the effects of decisions taken. I would like to stress here with all force that the values and predispositions mentioned here must appear together. A lack of any single one of them disqualifies a candidate from a leading post. [end recording]

New Policy Viewed

LD162140 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- Wrong cadres policy, ignoring the principles of selecting the right people to the right posts, was one of the reasons that have led to the present crisis in Poland. Therefore, efforts to raise the rank and improve the quality of work of state administration occupy an important place in the recently published programme of the government's naivity.

The main objective is to create a system that would ensure a comprehensive improvement in the functioning of administration. To attain this the government is to prepare shortly a number of significant draft laws and other acts, among them a modified draft of the principles of cadres policy and a code of ethical principles of state administration workers.

The concept of the emerging new cadres policy system boils down to the principle that knowledge, education and effects of work should decide about the position an employee occupies in an institution. Hence, the system envisages such elements as periodical reviews of cadres allowing to appraise the qualifications and efficiency of employees and to form a reserve of prospective managerial cadres, curbing of bureaucratic growth through creating greater possibilities to transfer employees from one post to another in the institution's horizontal and vertical structure, and finally a new pay system allowing to raise an employee's earnings without promotion to a higher post.

U.S. STAND AT CSCE TALKS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Haig Statement Scored

LD161504 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today commented that through the American discriminatory actions against Poland, the conference in Madrid, designed as a forum of agreements and elimination of disputes, has been transformed for some time into a sort of confrontation centre.

"The main point of General Haig's statement in Madrid is using the Polish crisis as a smokescreen behind which the American policy wants to carry out the regrouping of strategic forces in the world thus endangering general stability," the daily pointed out.

"While speaking in Madrid of the healing of wounds and bridging the divisions in Europe as a desirable situation the secretary of state has considerably aggravated this situation.

"For is it possible to cherish an illusion that the storm unleashed against Poland and the USSR will pass without consequences? That the attacks against the socialist countries will make life easier for the West?

"The world will look the truth in the face: Many influential circles in the United States are not interested in correct international relations. They want tension. The crisis in Poland has provided them with an alibi."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say that to justify U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Poland Haig stated that had the U.S. failed to react to the developments in Poland it would have been guilty of endangering the future of peace in Europe. Meanwhile, the facts are proving something quite opposite: By launching an open-field as well as hit-and run struggle against the Polish Government, the U.S. administration is posing a threat to the security and cooperation in Europe not in the future but already today," stressed TRYBUNA LUDU.

Referring to the same subject in the light of a Soviet Defence Ministry study entitled "Where the Threat to Peace Comes From" the party daily's Stanislaw Reperowics said that now Washington is the chief centre of psychological warfare conducted against the sovereign Polish People's Republic which not long ago was the United States' ally in the struggle against the Nazi fascism and which until the present day maintains diplomatic relations with the United States.

"It is worth noting that the subversive activity of the 'Voice of America' calling and instructing the anti-socialist forces for the struggle against people's power in Poland is financed from the same budget as the construction of cruise missiles, neutron arms and other means of mass destruction prepared to be used thousands of kilomatres away from the United States," Reperowicz observed.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Commentary

LD161230 Warsaw PAP in English 1134 GMT 16 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- "For Washington, the Madrid conference was but a convenient smokescreen for a continued campaign against detente, while the so-called Polish question was an opportunity for an anti-Soviet campaign on the international forum", wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA's Marian Podkowinski.

"It is hard to say how the Madrid conference will fare now. After all most of the problems have been worked out previously. It seems, however, that Washington's calculations did not exactly turn out right. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, together with neutral states and some NATO and EEC members as well prevented the transformation of the Madrid meeting into a no-holds-barred party election convention, U.S. style.

"The attainments of the CSCE are so considerable and have produced so much good in recent years that, contrary to Haig's assumptions, nobody is eager to erase through one crazy speech all that has been achieved so far with so much effort", the paper added.

CSCE ENVOY DISCUSSES FOREIGN ISSUES, MARTIAL LAW

PM161311 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Francisco Basterra 8 February interview in Madrid with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz: "Martial Law Prevented Disaster of Incalculable Consequences for Whole of Europe"]

[Text] Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, 49, is a cool diplomat who is willing to wait "as long as necessary" in Madrid and to weather the storm that will undoubtedly be unleashed this morning at the start of the 100th session of the CSCE. In an interview with EL PAIS yesterday Wiejacz, who is among other things an expert on Polish-U.S. relations, made the following three things clear: Wojciech Jaruzelski's 13 December coup was not a violation of the Helsinki principles; the decision to "temporarily" curtail freedoms in Poland was taken to prevent "a disaster with incalculable consequences for Europe"; and last, Poland will do nothing "as a result of foreign pressure."

The Warsaw government representative revealed that in his country "informal conversations" are taking place with representatives of the Solidarity trade union -- informal, he explained, because this trade union is illegal" [quotes as published]. He also gave assurances that trade union leader Lech Walesa sometimes agrees to talk with government representatives, though this does not mean that he is negotiating. The domestic situation, Wiejacz added, is improving -- though the food shortage is still the primary problem -- and this will make it possible to alleviate the toughest restrictions on personal freedoms before the end of the month.

However, the Polish delegate declined to speculate about the possibility of issuing a "propagandist" announcement of a relaxation of martial law while the conference is in session in Madrid. "Martial law," he said, "will last not a minute longer than necessary."

Wiejacz barely mentioned something that he assumes is already well known: "We are in Madrid to to discuss matters concerning security and cooperation in Europe. It is not our intention to debate other states' internal affairs or Poland's internal affairs.

The Polish deputy minister pointed out that this position has been communicated by diplomatic channels to all participants in the Madrid meeting, and stressed that Poland is hoping for the convening of a conference devoted to so-called "confidence-building" measures, which could subsequently become a disarmament conference.

"No Sentence on Poland"

This has been the leitmotiv of Soviet diplomacy since the start of the CSCE. To this end Poland considers valid the document submitted in December by the nonaligned and neutral countries.

Wiejacz, who was tense but courteous throughout the interview, believes that the stage in the CSCE beginning tomorrow will not turn into a sentence on Poland and the USSR for their alleged responsibilities in the Warsaw coup. "In the conversations that I have been able to have this morning with four or five Western countries, including Spain, I have seen clearly that what the United States says does not reflect the wishes of the majority of Westerners [quotes as published].

Nevertheless, without too much conviction, like someone reciting a platitude, the Polish delegate asserted that the Madrid meeting can constitute a "softening" element in the present international tension.

"I will act impartially in CSCE chairmanship"

The Polish deputy minister, who today, quite by chance, will preside over the reopening of the conference, only raised his voice to deny the current rumors of his alleged filibustering attitude as chairman to obstruct the Western attacks. "I will act impartially in accordance with the agreed program." Wiejacz stated that "We have only temporarily suspended the validity of certain rights, in accordance with our Constitution, and these unfortunate measures are sometimes necessary."

After describing the charges as "a campaign of lies," he asserted that "Western economic and political pressure on my country, the television show organized by Washington and the radio programs broadcast to Poland urging antistate elements to rebel are indeed an interference in our internal affairs and a violation of the Helsinki principles."

The Polish representative does not believe it difficult to explain that the USSR was in no way behind what happened.

"The decision was taken by the Polish authorities and carried out by Polish forces," he said.

"Nobody believes that martial law is the best solution, but it was necessary to introduce it to save the state and the nation and to prevent a disaster of tragic dimensions for Poland -- and perhaps not only for the Polish nation, in view of Poland's geostrategic position," the Polish representative explained.

"We took this decision in view of the fact that there were certain U.S. tendencies that wanted to use the tragic events to overthrow the existing system of security in Europe and the present balance of power, which is the basis of security in all the countries of the old continent. With martial law we contribute to the stability of the whole of Europe.

Wiejacz believes that the existing situation in Europe, the present borders originating from the Potsdam and Yalta agreements and confirmed in Helsinki in 1975 must not be questioned.

"When this was done in the fifties we entered the cold war, and when the West recognized the reality we changed to detente. Now the United States is using rhetoric to return to that cold war period," the top Polish official concluded.

PRICE COMMISSION'S KRASINSKI VIEWS IMPROVEMENTS

LD162252 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (MTI) -- Istvan Kelemen reports:

The situation after the large-scale price raises of February 1 is assessed by Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of Poland's State Pricing Committee, in a press statement published today.

The minister said: Some people have not yet realized that there are and there will be certain articles which the price raises make inaccessible for them momentarily. Previously a lot of products could not be bought simply because they did not exist, while today they cannot be bought because not everybody has the money to buy them.

As for durable consumer goods, given the conditions of the economic reform the self-managed enterprises will sooner or later find themselves compelled to lower the prices of their excessively high-priced products, the minister said. Then he strongly denied rumours about the government's intention to raise once more the prices of certain commodities like alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Although beer may become dearer by a few zlotys, it will be not the result of a central decision but of the increased production costs, the minister said.

The Warsaw shops testify to a much better commodity supply, with the queues before them being much shorter than a few months ago. Dairy products are available without special difficulty, while during the 1980-81 winter 300-400 people were seen regularly to queue for them before the shops. The same applies to meat and meat products, though they remain unsatisfactory both in quantity and choice.

Certain parts of Warsaw are invariably closed to road traffic, and uniformed announcers continue to read the news on television. On the other hand, military patrols are seen less frequently, and the heavy military vehicles have practically disappeared from the streets.

Car checkings at roads leading out of the capital have been apparently eased and, more important, stepped up [as received]. Tanks and other armoured vehicles have been removed from these checking points tool.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS JARUZELSKI

LD162154 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- Lay atholics and hristians should play an important role in the construction of an agreement and unity platform in Poland the Christian Social Association activitst asserted at a session here today. The session was presided by the chairman of the association Kazimierz Morawski.

Participating in the activity of the civic committees of national redemption (OKON), Poland's Catholics and Christians wish to manifest their patriotic engagement and support for General Wojciech Jaruzelski's programme, the participants in the session declared and said that Poland's difficult problems could not be resolved without public order and rule of law.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Obodowski at Labor Ministry

LD131924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The collegium of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has defined the work program of the ministry and of the social insurance institution for the current year. Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the collegium's session. The main directions for the ministry's activity were acknowledged to be -- among other things -- a proper shaping of income, with special attention to the motivational role of wages in the system of economic reform; the shaping of an active policy for employment and the rationalization of the structures of employment; and also a modification of the old age pension and other pensions.

Kowalczyk Visits Cooperatives

LD161616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk today visited two Warsaw cooperatives: the (IWA) textile cooperative and the Walter confectionary cooperative. The deputy premier was told about the problems affecting cooperatives. Representatives of the main boards of both cooperatives stressed the vital need to quickly pass the laws on cooperatives and on trade unions. The burden on cooperatives of the more than 30 percent turnover tax rates was also pointed out. All these burdens have a bearing on the prices of products. In addition, the high tax rates makes it almost impossible to set up rehabilitation funds in cooperatives. The care of invalids, who form almost three-quarters of the workforce of the cooperatives, should be a priority issue.

Ozdowski Chairs Gift Commission

LD162138 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- The Presidium of the Government-Social Commission for Coordination and Distribution of Gifts from Abroad held a successive meeting today chaired by Vice-Premier Professor Jerzy Ozdowski.

The subjects reviewed were perfection of the system and manner of distribution of the gifts sent to Poland, increased effectiveness of supervision over the distribution of gifts, continued help for inhabitants affected by flooding, as well as activity of the Polish Red Cross in the distribution of gifts.

The meeting decided to adopt uniform criteria for the distribution of gifts throughout the country and take more into account the needs of large families, single-parent families, as well as the elderly and sick.

Jablonski, Public Prosecutors

LD152058 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A conference of executive personnel took place today in the Public Prosecutors Office and was attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. The conference was devoted to assessing the activities of the Public Prosecutors Office in 1981 and to the direction of these activities in 1982.

Discussing the Public Prosecutors Office's activities last year, it was said that the display of open contempt for the law by elements of the antisocialist opposition was almost a universal phenomenon. The organs of law and order are constantly being attacked in illegal publications and leaflets which are being circulated on a mass scale.

The progressive process of anarchization has given rise to a sense of impunity among criminal elements. In the current political, social and economic circumstances the main tasks of the public prosecutor's office, said the prosecutor general winding up the conference, include the campaign against criminal activities aimed against the system and security of the state as well as the struggle for the safety, peace and the rights of the citizens.

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS SEJM COMMISSION BUSINESS

12 Feb Meetings

LD122212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Sejm commissions for employee self-management of enterprises, for the economic plan, budget and finances and for legislative work continued their discussions in Warsaw today on the package of laws introducing the economic reform. The agenda of the debate has been widened to include an examination of the drafts of a Sejm resolution on setting up a socioeconomic consultative chamber at the Sejm, and also of a commission resolution on the guidelines for the election of the first composition of that chamber.

The co-operation and co-ordination of social welfare institutions and organizations was discussed today in the Sejm commission for health and physical culture. According to date from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, almost 700,000 people are registered nationwide as receiving social aid. The deputies stressed that the subject of social welfare had not yet been regulated by law. On this issue, the commission's chairman expressed support for the efforts of the Ministry of Health which has prepared in the past 15 bills of social welfare.

Wojtecki at 16 Feb Session

LD170040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm Commission for Agriculture and Food Industry held a session today under the chairmanship of Professor Boleslaw Sturzek. The session dealt with the current tasks of agriculture and preparations for the spring sowing campaign. Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Jerzy Wojtecki took part in the proceedings. Our correspondent asked Minister Wojtecki for an interview during a break in the proceedings:

[Begin recording] [Question] What were the main topics which were discussed today at the session of the Sejm commission?

[Answer] This was put very well by one of the deputies at the session who said that the main issue is the proper use of the means of production; that is, to take care of the proper distribution and the efficient use of means of production at both state and private farms.

[Question] What is the general situation in agriculture? After all, the prices of services for agriculture have increased significantly, as well as prices of the means of production. The Ministry of Agriculture is allocating itself the important task of further increasing the production of food which is urgently needed by the market. How do you view these matters, Mr Minister?

[Answer] I share the views of the deputies, and the criticism on the current state of readiness of those who are to serve the agriculture sector -- there are considerable backlogs in this sector. The first and most important matter is the (?exchange) of seeds and to supply sufficient quantities of seeds.

[Question] Will there be enough seeds?

[Answer] As far as cereals are concerned, there will unfortunately be less seed than planned. In connection with this, one must take advantage of last year's experience and exchange seed among neighbors. The second issue dealt with here today concerned the application of chemical fertilizers and the quantity of fertilizers. Unfortunately, there will be less chemical fertilizers than planned.

We already know that for this year's harvest, agriculture will get 6 kilograms of fertilizer less than it did last year. [as heard] It is therefore necessary to divide these fertilizers differently. The distribution figures for individual voivodships must be corrected, and within the voivodships [words indistinct].

Another matter concerns pesticides. The deputies are very concerned with the state of supplies of pesticides and information on their allocation. The foreign trade ministry has assured us that over Z100 million will be made available to purchase pesticides from abroad. If these means become available by the end of March -- and we do have such assurances -- we should not have to suffer from any major shortages, although, naturally, there will still not be an abundance of pesticides.

Services offered by agricultural circle cooperatives will be subsidized this year by Z10 billion. [as heard] [end recording]

Supply, Flood Damage Discussed

LD170018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The supplying of agriculture with the means of production, and the state of preparations for the spring cultivation work were discussed by the Sejm Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry.

In the spring, it is intended to sow grain over at least 3.7 million hectares. The area of sugar beet cultivation is to be increased up to 500,000 hectares.

Deputies were informed of the situation in the areas affected by the flood, of the steps taken for the rapid elimination of the damage and for the reintroduction of agricultural production in the farms there.

Higher Education Bill Viewed

LD170008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The presidiums of the Commission for Science and Technical Progress and the Commission for Legislative Work have acquainted themselves at a joint session with the course of work on the draft bill on higher education.

The minister of science, higher education and technology, Prof Zenon Miskiewicz reported on the ministry's actions aimed at specifying the stance presented by the government during the first reading of the draft bill, a fact which will be helpful during the formulation of the final version of the draft by the commission.

The deputies considered as essential the maximum acceleration of the work in such a way that the draft could be submitted at the plenary session during the Sejm's spring session.

MARKET STATISTICS FOR JANUARY 1982 REPORTED

LD161900 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- The Main Statistical Office has issued data on the economic situation in Poland in January 1982. The situation has remained difficult. Some branches of the economy experienced greater difficulties with supplies, especially of raw and other materials imported from Western countries. The situation in the mining industry, particularly the coal-mining industry, improved to a certain extent. In the nationalized sector of industry the cost of the products which were marketed in January 1982 was 13.6 percent lower in comparison with the corresponding periof of last year, and compared to December 1981, it was 17.5 percent lower.

Coal extraction came to 15,408,000 tons. The average daily output on weekdays increased by 5.1 percent in comparison with January 1981 and by 8 percent as compared with December 1981. As compared with January 1981, natural gas production fell by 8.9 percent, copper for electrical purposes by 19.3 percent, aluminum by 53.4 percent, rolled metal by 29 percent, plastics by 28.5 percent, television sets by 46.4 percent, furniture by 15 percent, cars by 32.6 percent, tires by 14.9 percent and laundry detergent by 8.8 percent.

In agriculture, signs persist that private farmers are showing greater interest in breeding cattle and pigs. At the end of the fourth quarter of 1981 the cattle population was 1.4 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1980. Also, in the nonnationalized sector it was 7.3 percent higher, but 14 percent lower in the nationalized sector. The cattle population was 1.7 percent higher; in the nonnationalized sector it was 10.3 percent higher and in the nationalized sector it was 18.2 percent lower. Meat procurement was 15.2 percent lower than in January 1981 and 23.8 percent higher than in December 1981. Procurement of grain from the 1981 harvest constituted 1.9 million tons at the end of January which is 21 percent lower than in the previous year.

A crisis situation continued in the domestic market in January this year, caused by the further growth in the financial income of the population and an insufficient growth in supplies of goods. The value of stocks of goods in market trading at current retail prices amounted to Z183 billion on 31 January, and was 29 percent less than in the same period last year. The turnover of goods in foreign trade in current prices in January this year was reduced in comparison with January last year by 18.5 percent in exports, and by 17.3 percent in imports. In trade turnover with the first purchasing zone, embracing primarily exchange with the CEMA countries, the level of exports was 2.9 percent lower, and imports increased by 4.2 percent. In the trade turnover with other countries, exports decreased by 29.4 percent, and imports by 41.8 percent in comparison with the turnover in January 1981.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONSIDERS ECONOMY, RAW MATERIALS

LD161506 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU's Stanislaw Aleinowski urged progress in making Polish industrial production less material -- and energy-intensive because, he wrote, "the plan assumptions for the current year and the operative programmes do not indicate a beginning of the departure from the mentality of extensive strategy."

In an article entitled "strategic imperative" he went on to say that "subordination of the economic policy to this overriding command is still not in evidence, but fulfilling this command is the only chance not just for a relatively fast extrication from the crisis but also for reaching this goal at possibly low social cost.

"We have the so-called supply deficits not because we are producing too little raw and intermediate materials but because their use is over-intensive.

"Hence, the basic inperative of the anti-crisis strategy is unequivocal: the economy must be intensified through the available material resources by reducing the outlay per unit of the finished product's value."

In a related interview for the same daily Professor Roman Ney referred to a recent scientific report on Poland's raw material resources, saying that in the past Poland "has behaved like a state of decisively raw material character while, actually, we are suffering an acute shortage of many raw materials: crude oil, natural gas, phosphorites, potassium salts as well as metals used in up-grading steel."

However, the professor said that "an analysis made by a Polish Academy of Sciences committee showed that there exist real possibilities for alleviating the difficulties, lessening the import of raw materials."

The professor exemplified the following possibilities:

-- Tapping low-grade iron-ore deposits in the Czestchowa region put at 500 million tonnes, and the magnetite-titanite iron-ore deposits in the north,

-- Revival of the 42-million-tonne phosphorite deposits (at Chalupki and Annopol),

-- Revival of easily accessible potassium salts at Klodawa (0 million tonnes) and tapping of such deposits in the Gulf of Puck,

-- Return to the exploitation of huge peat-bogs, covering about 1.5 million hectares, for fertilizing,

-- Intensification of efforts to tap precious metals from copper, zinc, lead as well as hard coal which hold remarkable quantities of silver, cadmium and other minerals.

"When looking through statistical data," stated Professor Ney, "the way in which our industry has been made dependent on various foreign raw materials which are also available in our country is simply incredible.

"The tapping of every possibility of harness domestic raw materials for the national economy should mark the beginning of a re-orietnation of our raw material policy," he said.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION ADOPTS WORK PLAN FOR 1982

LD151956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The fourth meeting of the party Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission was held today in the party Central Committee headquarters. The meeting was chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, commission chairman, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship party committee. The meeting was attended by Jan Labecki, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Works Party Committee at the Gdansk Wlodzimierz Lenin Shipyard; Marian Wozniak, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Stanislaw Gebala, secretary of the commission and director of the party Central Committee Economic Department. The topics for discussion were introduced by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission Jerzy Gwiazdzinski and minister plenipotentiary of the government for matters pertaining to the economic reform Wladyslaw Baka.

Assessing the country's economic situation at the beginning of the current year, Jerzy Gwiazdzinski stressed that the situation is influenced by effects of three groups of factors; errors in economic policy and management in the seventies, the adoption in 1980 of the decision on the increase in the income of the population without there having been any material grounds for such a decision, and the destructive effect of social tensions on the national economy together with the reduction in the efficiency of the functioning of the system of the direction of the national economy.

The commission adopted a draft plan of work for the first 6 months of 1980. The next meeting of the commission will be devoted to the key problems of housing policy. The subsequent meetings will be concerned with the principles of a new system of wages in view of economic reform and the program for overcoming the crisis, the directions of development of the maritime economy, and the development of economic cooperation with CEMA countries. The last meeting of the commission this year will be devoted to a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the ninth party congress resolution on the subject of overcoming the crisis and the stabilization of the national economy.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON CHURCH'S EFFORTS TO AID INTERNEES

LD161238 Warsaw PAP in English 1124 GMT 16 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today disclosed a number of facts concerning the Polish church's charitable actions for the benefit of persons interned under martial law. It said that until January 26 alone, representatives of the episcopate made 76 visits to internment centres. Among them was the primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and other bishops. By that date, mass was said 237 times in the centres and some 2,000 food parcels were delivered to the internees on behalf of the church.

TRYBUNA LUDU attributed this broad pastoral and humanitarian activity of the church to the "consent of the authorities to a church proposal which materialized in the formation of the Primate's Committee for Assistance to Prisoners and Internees, which is headed by Bishop W. Miziolek."

The paper pointed out that the authorities approve of the committee's activity and often allowed a broad interpretation of the agreed-on moves and quoted the example of special meals being prepared daily in a nunnery and delivered to the interned Adam Michnik who is suffering from alimentary tract disorders.

Referring to frequent "sensational" reports in Radio Free Europe about alleged mistreatment of the internees, the Polish party paper said that there were many indications that some of the people allowed to come in touch directly with the internees, perceived their tasks and duties in a rather distorted way. Abusing the confidence of the authorities and church alike, a handful of people play the gossipmonger or the postman. Comparing them to the Biblical merchants who had to be removed from the chapel, TRYBUNA LUDU said what these people were doing was "disloyal and occasionally even harmful, causing friction where it could have been avoided."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS CHURCH TEACHING, UNION

LD161510 Warsaw PAP in Warsaw 1434 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- Taking up the issue of the renewal of the trade unions movement in Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Stanislaw Wlazlo today wrote that the social science of the Roman Catholic Church "certainly should not be missing" in this nation's collective debate on what the revived Polish trade unions should be like.

"Especially that there are principles in that science which could have saved the labour union movement and the whole country from the breakdown, had they been respected," he said, and gave a number of examples of how Solidarnosc broke those principles.

Among the church teachings disrespected by Solidarnosc, the author mentioned those contained in John Paul II's encyclical "Laborem Exercens" which stated that "the rightful endeavours to safeguard the rights of the working people of the same profession must always take account of the limitations imposed by the general economic situation of a country."

He also mentioned that part of the encyclical which said that the trade unions should become directly independent from political parties, but also give up the ambition to practice politics, strive for political power and take over the functions of political parties. On that point, Mr. Wlazlo wrote:

"The paradox of the political phenomenon of Solidarnosc consisted in the fact that that union had enforced its independence from the PUWP...only to be soon enmeshed by various political manipulators...a dependence discordant with the authentic character of the trade union organizations."

Stanislaw Wlazlo also recalled how the encyclical said that "the right to strike must not be abused, in particular, for political gambles."

"A commentary seems superfluous upon reading such words which have become painfully obvious today," wrote Mr. Wlazlo and quoted the late Cardinal Wyszynski's repeated admonitions to Solidarnosc to stick to the trade union business and not get involved in political situations by political manipulators on foreign payroll who had different, not Polish aims in mind.

Praising the late primate for his wisdom Mr. Wlazlo said:

"Today, as we read all enunciations by the late Polish primate, we experience some tremendous feeling of regret that such wise teachings and advice have not been heeded.

"The church did not conceal that its attitude to Solidarnosc was conditioned by the way in which Solidarnosc fulfilled the principal criteria of social and national order," said in conclusion Stanislaw Wlazlo supporting that view with Jozef Glemp's opinion expressed in an interview for TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in June 1981, at the time when Jozef Glemp was still bishop of Warmia.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL COUNCIL MEETS IN WARSAW

LD162330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A session of the Scientific and Technological Council attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy took place in Warsaw today. The proceedings were devoted to discussing the provisions of the 1981-85 development plan of the agricultural and foodstuffs industry. Prof Szczepan Pieniazek has become the chairman of the council, which also has more than 30 outstanding agricultural scientists and agriculturalists concerned with the practical application of agriculture. The program aims, primarily, at the attainment of self-sufficiency as far as the country's food supplies are concerned. It has been agreed that a reduction in raw material losses incurred in storage and processing of agricultural output is a very important task both for agricultural science and practice. At the same time, further measures are needed to improve the quality of baked goods.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION PLENUM

AU170923 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 82 p 2

["Emka" report: "Concerning the Further Consolidation of Party Ranks"]

[Text] On 9 February, the voivodship party control commission held a plenary meeting in Radom.

Tadeusz Nowicki, deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and Bogdan Prus, second secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Radom, took part in the talks, which were devoted to evaluating the reports of the voivodship party control commission's activity last year and to laying down its tasks for the coming months.

It was said, among other things, that accusations against 236 persons had been made last year. These accusations had been wholly or partially confirmed in the case of 145 persons. As a result of this, 96 of them left their leadership posts, and party punishment was inflicted on 67 persons. Many charges revealed evidence of dishonest acquisition of wealth or of taking advantage of one's office in order to "set oneself up".

Right now the most important task is to consolidate the party ranks on Marxist-Leninist principles and to further purify the party of all careerists, doubledealers, unsteady and casual people. Many of them, Comrades Tadeusz Nowicki and Bogdan Prus also stressed, were checked during the hard battle which went on for many months against radical solidarity elements and the forces hiding behind this organization's back. The Radom region was treated as an important firing range in relation to this battle's nationwide scale.

In purifying itself, it was stressed, the party must take care to strengthen and develop its socialist relations, and to win over working people to act for the benefit of pulling us out of the crisis. We must also fight attempts to seek vengeance, investigate our own losses, and so on.

Normal party control activities will also remain the order of the day, that is to say, investigations into accusations and complaints, the punishment of comrades who have infringed upon statutory principles, the examination of appeals as well as normal control activity. The Radom Voivodship Party Control Commission and local commissions will, for example, carry out a check on the activities of party cells in 12 plants and factories in the immediate future. They will also join in the battle against speculation, against the wasting of common property and against disorder in their own way. The members and aktivs in the Party Control Commission are also taking part in individual talks with PZPR members. These talks are aimed at evaluating the attitudes of comrades during the last 18 months and after the introduction of martial law.

URBANSKI ON PARTY 'CONSOLIDATION' CONDITIONS

LD161012 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 16 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries a long article by chairman of the PUWP's Central Party Control Commission, Jerzy Urbanski, in which the author listed what he regards as conditions for consolidation of the party.

"Underlying the process of consolidation of the party should be the principle that there is no return to the situation marked by anarchy and rampage of anti-socialist elements, nor is there a return to the state of affairs from before August 1980, which is voluntarism bred by opportunist phantasies, as well as bureaucratic and autocratic methods of state government and tolerance for infringements of the principles of socialist ethics and morality," said Urbanski.

"Real consolidation of the party can only take place on the ground of meticulous observance of the Leninist norms of party life.

"Differences of standpoints and views inside the Marxist-Leninist party have their limits. They may apply to tactical questions, but never to strategic ones. Under no circumstances may they question the programme and principles of the party.

"A precisely drawn up party programme is also a condition [word indistinct] a real consolidation of the Polish United Workers Party. What I have in mind is proper adaptation of the 9th PUWP Congress resolutions to the country's present situation. Obviously, proposals offering a realistic chance for overcoming the economic crisis must form the axis of that programme," added the author.

"Steps taken towards elimination from party ranks of all persons who in the not so distant past infringed the principles of socialist ethics and morality are also a relevant factor of consolidation of the party," Urbanski went on.

"Revisionist leanings, nationalist taints, as well as defeatist postures pose by far the greatest danger for the party today.

"We must be constantly aware that a condition for true consolidation of party ranks is consistent elimination of people who entered the party by accident, all kinds of political chameleons, and also such persons who have disappointed the PUWP at the most critical moment, who assumed defeatist postures or, indirectly or directly, aligned themselves with the opponents of socialism.

"At the same time we must patiently win back those who have simply erred, who got lost in the tangle of dramatic events which engulfed Poland during the last dozen or so months," wrote Urbanski.

CZYREK ADDRESSES UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH

AU161836 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 9 February conference of the chief administration presidium of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth in Warsaw]

[Text] In his speech, Jozef Czyrek pointed out what kind of initiatory role the Union of Polish Socialist Youth should play in the patriotic-internationalist upbringing of young people.

He stressed that this activity and its effects already have and will have an important influence on the transformation of the awareness of the young Polish generation in unison with efforts to lead Poland out of the crisis. He drew attention to the fact that in connection with this, the key task is to assimilate young people possessing a healthy notion of Polish patriotism, which should be built up, among other things, by convincing young people more that the interests of Poland and those of the socialist countries are the same.

Jozef Czyrek devoted a lot of attention to describing the international -- as he put it -- front of our battle against the current crisis. On this front, he said, a struggle which has not been heard since the time of the "cold war" has flared up after the introduction of martial law, a struggle not only against Poland but against socialism.

Next, he spoke about our counteractivity against attempts to politically isolate Poland, the danger of the economic blockade against our country which had been advocated by the extreme rightwing in the United States in particular, and attempts to make the situation in Poland an international affair. Pointing out the ill fortune of anti-Polish activity, he reminded everyone that President Reagan's television show was a particularly brutal expression of this activity. But the communities of the capitalist countries -- and we have lots of proof of this -- do not let themselves get dragged into this sort of activity. Describing the main tendencies in the way the situation is developing at an international level, J. Czyrek stressed that basically what will first and foremost determine whether Poland will emerge from its current difficult situation is internal stabilization and a growth in production for the home market and export.

MOKRZYSZCZAK SPEAKS AT OSTROLEKA PARTY PLENUM

AU161812 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Elzbieta Chaniewska report: "Ostroleka: Aktivists Increase Militancy"]

[Text] The plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Ostroleka evaluated the sociopolitical situation of the voivodship and the tasks of the voivodship party organization during the state of martial law. Henryk Szablak, first secretary of the voivodship committee, was in the chair.

The session was attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

The report on the Executive Committee and the speakers from the floor devoted much attention to the party's internal matters and stressed that there can be no place in the party for the people who are morally corrupt and whose attitudes and views conflict with principles of the Marxist-Leninist party.

Speaking during the session, W. Mokrzyszczak discussed some aspects of the country's sociopolitical situation and viewed some issues of international politics affecting Poland. Discussing the current tasks of party work, he said that party members must be genuine leaders in all activities to get the party out of its crisis. The party must be a party of high disciplinary standards and of continuous struggle. It must abandon the practice of occasional bouts of activity. The increased militancy of party members and the solution of the most acute and complicated problems of the people must be the driving force in accelerating the implementation of the Ninth PZPR Congress resolutions.

The plenum passed a resolution on the issues under discussion and made changes in the composition of the PZPR Voivodship Committee's Secretariat.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS MEET

Mining Commission Meets

LD162230 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- At a meeting in Katowice today, the PUWP Central Committee Mining Commission reviewed the present situation in the mining industry and asserted that the militarization of coal-mines and the introduction of martial law rigours has helped to restore the industry's full production capacity. The present daily coal production in Poland is being maintained at a high level of 625-630 thousand tonnes.

The meeting was chaired by PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau member, miner at the Siemianowice Colliery Jerzy Romanik and attended by Mining and Power Industry Minister Genral Czeslaw Piotrowski and Katowice Voivode General Roman Paszkowski.

Policy Commission Meets

LD162246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 2100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Appraisal of the functioning of the system of social aid was the main topic under discussion at a session of the PZPR Central Committee Social Policy Commission. Information about the activities of the recently established factories' social welfare commissions has also been examined. The problem of means of the factories' social welfare fund has been examined; it has been agreed that this problem must be resolved as a matter of urgency. The proceedings were chaired by Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Praga-Polnoc Aktiv Meets

LD162246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Today's meeting of the party aktiv from Praga-Polnoc with members of the PZPR Central Committee representing this district of Warsaw was convened for the purpose of consultation and information, prior to the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenun.

Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, (Wladyslaw Siwinski), a doctor from the Praga hospital and (Ryszard Kucharski), first secretary of the factory party committee at the automobile plant in Zeran took part in the meeting.

Representatives of party organizations from Warsaw's largest industrial district provided information about the most important problems with which the district's vocational and party communities are currently concerned, expressing the hope that many of these problems would be explained at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Among these problems, the process of judging the members of the former ruling team and of purging the party ranks of incidental people, careerists who do harm to the party, comes to the fore -- this issue has been raised by numerous participants in the discussion.

The issue of the responsibility of those who have been interned has also been raised. The question was asked whether it is correct to apply the right of amnesty to all in equal measure.

The problem of the future shape of the trade unions, their place and role, has also been dealt with. The necessity of trade unions resuming their activities was emphasized.

Developing some aspects of the discussion, Albin Siwak pointed out that purging the party is essential and that it should take place in the highest echelons as well as in the lowest.

The act of amnesty, in the opinion of the speaker, cannot apply the same yardstick to everyone: those who raised their hand against the system and those who are lost. Dwelling on the issue of trade unions, he said they would be what the working class wishes them to be.

Siwak Meets Chelm Aktiv

LD122318 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, has met the voivodship party aktiv and representatives of the cement combine in Chelm. The situation in the country was discussed, and reference was made to the rises in the prices of food items. It was stressed that people with low incomes ought to be protected. The position of young families was also discussed. Attention was also drawn to the necessity to undertake action to preclude the possibility of future departures from the Leninist principles of party life.

Albin Siwak expressed the need for a speedy conclusion to the process of cleansing of the party and concentrating on the consolidation of its ranks. He also drew attention to the party's role as the servant of the nation and the state.

Replying to a question that is rankling the work force of the cement combine -- the question of the future shape of the trade unions -- Albin Siwak stated that here the decisive voice would be that of the working class.

Monument Committee Session

LD161910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Today a session took place of the committee for erecting the monument to those who fell in the struggle for the consolidation of people's power; Marshal of Poland Michal Rolazymierski is honorary chairman of the committee. Warsaw officials have agreed to place themonument at the Place Konstytuoji in Warsaw.

Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo participated in the work of the committee. He stressed that the construction in the work of the committee. He stressed that the construction of this monument satisfies the expectations of many social milieux. The monument should worthily commemorate all those, who by means of struggle and work, have consolidated the rule of people's power.

Messner Chairs Session

LD170204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee commission on representative organs and self-government held a session yesterday chaired by PZPR Centtal Committee Politburo Member Zbigniew Messner and Central Committee candidate member Jozef Gajewicz.

A report on the activity of the people's councils under the conditions of martial law was presented by Council of State Deputy Chairman Zdzislaw Tomal, who drew attention to the most urgent problems with which the council presidia and commissions should be concerned. They include in particular supplying the population with staple goods, the efficiency of commerce and the rationing system, the functioning of the public works economy and questions of agricultural development.

The results of the work to date on drafting a new bill on the people's councils was described by Council of State Deputy Chairman Kazimierz Secomski, who stressed the move toward a solution that will make the people's councils both a regional organ of state administration and an organ of local self-management.

Milewski at Olsztyn Meeting

LD151636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Today's plenary session of the Olsztyn party voivodship committee assessed the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship and the implementation of the tasks of party echelons and organizations under martial law conditions. The paper introducing the discussion was delivered by (Jan Laszkowski), first secretary of the voivodship committee. He stressed that during martial law, party echelons and organizations are concentrating their activity on consolidating and purging party ranks, and are paying atteniton to the planned commissions for social and living conditions in enterprises and institutions, and to the social groups for controlling production costs and prices.

Miroslaw Milewski, politburo member and Central Committee secretary is taking part in the Olsztyn party voivodship committee plenary session.

Milewski Addresses Meeting

LD160934 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP) -- A plenary meeting of the PUWP voivodship committee held in Olsztyn today assessed the socio-political situation in the voivodship and implementation by the party organisations and governing bodies of the tasks resulting from martial law conditions. Present was member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Miroslaw Milewski.

It was asserted during the debate that following the introduction of martial law, security and discipline in Olsztyn voivodship has improved, and calm, law and order prevail. But it would be difficult to talk about positive evaluation of the economic situation in the region. It is necessary to look for ways to improve the functioning of individual enterprises and make the most efficient use of the avilable means. Party organisations and governing bodies must be (?initiated) and the source of inspiration of undertakings in this direction and should support politically implementaiton of the economic reform, said participants in the meeting. [sentence as received]

Miroslaw Milewski, taking the floor during the meeting, said, inter alia, that it remained the principal task of the party to regain authority and credibility through direct contacts and talks with the society, concurrence of words with actions, elimination of unfavourable social phenomena, such as bureaucracy, parasitism, alcoholism, etc., as well as care for the unity of action of the party.

"We will be unable to understand the postures and behaviour of the Polish intelligentsia over the past 16 months and now unless we reach to the myths dating as far back as the 19th century which inspired the intelligentsia and which, after August, were revived by Solidarnosc. The myth of the Polish intelligentsia assumed, above all, that its stature is above class as a representative of the national community."

Further Details

LD152206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The PZPR Voivodship Committee in Olsztyn examined the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship today. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party's Central Committee, was present.

Following the introduction of martial law, the state of safety, security and discipline improved. It is, however, difficult to speak about a positive appraisal of the economic situation. Out of the 13,500 farmers who have contracted to sell crops to the state, only about 3,700 have completely discharged their duties. However, as many as 5,000 villages have so far failed to sell a single kilogram of crops to the state. The value of output sold and services in industry in Janua y was over 14 percent less than in the same period last year. It is party organizations that must initiate the process of improving the work of individual works and enterprises. Ideological-educational work, propaganda activities and a correct appraisal of the managerial cadres must be stepped up.

Taking the floor at the plenum, Miroslaw Milewski stated that the introduction of the state of martial law should not be regarded as something which will, by itself, resolve the problems which have (?accumulated) in the country. Constantly stepping up of party activities constitutes the key to resolving them.

Orzechowski on Crises Sources

LD151454 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP) -- In an interview dealing with the sources of crises in Poland PUWP CC Secretary Prof Marian Orzechowski told ZYCIE WASZAWY:

"The significance of studies into the sources of crises was fully recognized by the party's 9th congress. This highest party forum undertook the first attempt to find out what the nature and causes of crises in Poland were, and particularly the nature and causes of the latest crises. It was stated then, that all these crises had a common sources: errors in the policy of supreme state authorities, departure from Leninist principles, undemocratic functioning of the party and state. It is not socialism that failed Poland but the lack of socialism, the violation of its principles.

Asked whether socio-political crises' are an objective or subjective phenomena, Prof Orzechowski replied:

"There are three points of approach (or as the author calls them optics) to the issue which stem from socialist positions and positions hostile to socialism. Some aim at its improvement, at the elimination of distortions, others aim to discredit and destroy socialism. And it is immaterial in the latter case what motives are quoted, a striving to 'reveal the truth', to 'humanize socialism', to lend it a 'human face', or a thesis about the nonreformability of socialism.

"The first approach can be described as reductionist for it narrows the sources of crisis to one phenomenon exclusively, to one proper source. This will be either a moral crisis, a crisis of power elite or more broadly -- a political crisis.

"The second, anti-socialist, approach treats socialism as a whole, as a system, as a way of human existence which is an illness, a degeneration in the organism of contemporary civilization. Naturally, such approach must suggest the following solution: there is no sense in treating degeneration as it leads to the permanent poisoning of the organism," Prof Orzechowski continued.

"The third approach, a dialectic-materialist one, stems from the Marxist theory of social development with all its constructive elements. This is an approach which compels one to view crises in a global manner, which notices their global sources, which makes one see the contradictions in the development of socialist societies, in the base and the superstructure, which compels one to take into account the arrangement of forces within the society, the class struggle, and the arrangement of forces in the international arena, the political-ideological and economic impact on socialism.

"Such approach covers also the errors in exercising power and all consequences related to this. This is an approach which makes us seek an answer not only to the question about the sources of crises but also to the question about the structure and essence of crisis, and in general to the question what a socio-political crisis is.

"In my opinion only such dialectic-materialist approach, referring to the Marxist theory of social development -- a theory of a universal character -- will allow us not only to learn the sources, the structure and the essence of crisis but also to create effective social mechanisms which will prevent errors from recurring. The point is to prevent the contradictions and conflicts occurring in the socialist development from turning into an illness, to ensure that socialism emerges, functions and develops in accordance with its essence, in accordance with its own regularities."

KZMP FOUNDING CONGRESS TO MEET IN MARCH

LD162320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The founding congress of the Communist Union of Polish Youth, [KZMP] will begin in March. A PAP journalist has been told about the preparations for the congress by (Pawel Darczewiski), first secretary of the KZMP national committee. The congress commission has been working for many months. Organizational and program documents are being drafted. Particular attention is being focused on the program resolution, amendments to the statute and the ideological declaration. The first founding KZMP congress will elect the organization's authorities and, above all, will define the directions of activities and forms of implementation of program tasks.

Currently the union has almost 5,000 members whose representatives will take part in the founding congress. The declaration emphasizes that defense of the sovereignty of socialist Poland and defense of the freedom of the people, constitute the fundamental duty of KZMP members.

PARTIES SUBMIT PROPOSALS FOR TRIBUNALS

LD121906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Presidiums of the Deputies' Clubs of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD have submitted proposals to the Sejm for changes in the basic law for the creation of a state tribunal and a constitutional tribunal. The clubs' presidiums stated that they are acting according to the need for a further improvement of the system of the rule of law and in accordance with the advisability of creating legal institutions which, along with the guarantees of a sociopolitical nature, would ensure agreement between legal enactments and the Constitution and would define the principles and forms of constitutional responsibility of persons occupying the highest state posts. A deputies' draft law on the state tribunal was appended to this draft of changes in the Constitution. It envisages that the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, the ministers chairing commissions and committees and holding functions in the supreme organs of the state administration, and also the chairman, deputy chairmen and the secretary and members of the Council of State, the chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber and the prosecutor general would be responsible to the state tribunal for deeds by which, during the period of their office or in connection with the post they held, they violated the Constitution or other laws, thus inflicting substantial damage to the interests of the state or exposed the state to serious danger. According to the draft, these persons will also be responsible to the state tribunal for deeds bearing criminal characteristics if the tribunal considers it necessary to examine those deeds in their totality. [laczne ich rozpoznania]

The draft also states that the state tribunal would also examine acts committed before the enactment of this law, inasmuch as at the time they were committed they were forbidden and punishable. If a deed constituted a violation of the Constitution or another law, as a result of which substantial damage was inflicted on the interests of the state or exposed it to serious danger, the tribunal would limit itself to ascertaining that the deed had been committed. It can be expected that a draft law on a constitutional tribunal will also be prepared.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SETS UP LOCAL SALVATION COMMITTEES

LD131928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] At a meeting in Warsaw of the nationwide aktiv of the Democratic Party [SD] discussion is continuing on the assumptions of the SD's activity to promote national accord and cooperation, including the setting up of civic national salvation committees. The party's aktiv, members of the committees that are being set up, stress in the discussion that the idea of national accord is at present just as alive and important an issue for the SD, as it has been for the past year or so. [words indistinct] the speakers state, it must be admitted that the greatest hopes lie in the formula of construction accord through work at the (?grass roots). This formula creates scope for activity by social activists from many different organizations.

Further Details

LD132222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] In Warsaw, at a working session of the SD [Democratic Party] Aktiv, the activity of the party on behalf of national accord and cooperation was discussed. The participants in the meeting represented the committees of national salvation which are being set up in many centers in Poland. The session was chaired by Alfred Beszterda, presidium member and secretary of the SD Central Committee. It was stressed that the idea of national accord remains as relevant and important for the party now as it was a few months or a year ago.

Referring to the resolution of the 12th SD Congress, and to the documents of the Central Committee plenary sessions, it was stated that all patriotic political and social forces should continually communicate with one another on the basis of the national interests and the Polish raison d'etat, at the same time recognizing the inviolability of the socialist principles of the system of the Polish People's Republic, and of its political alliances. The need for dialogue and cooperation today emerges from the recognized necessity for people whose world-views and motives for action are different. Following the experiences of the recent period, they are fully aware that the alternative to accord is political, economic and social deterioration and destructive struggle.

Summing up, Alfred Beszterda said party members should be the animators of this social movement in their circles. The civic committees of national salvation, which are already coming into being and active, should be treated as an intermediary link on the way to the creation of a front of national accord, uniting all patriots.

A working group was set up to draft motions and guidelines for the party members who are active in the civic committees of national salvation.

MALINOWSKI CHAIRS ZSL MEETING IN BIALYSTOK

LD131958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] In Bialystok, with the participation of chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL], Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, there was a meeting of the chairmen of the ZSL's voivodship committees from Biala Podlaska, Bialystok, Lomza, Olsztyn, Ostroleka, Siedlce and Suwalki. There was a discussion of: The state of factors determining the present socioeconomic and political situation; the state of individual voivodships; the functioning of the ZSL in the period of martial law and also of the experiences and concept of the operation of the self-management, trade union and youth movement in the countryside.

It was stated that, after the introduction of martial law in the countryside, calm, discipline and law and order prevailed. However, the political organizations had still not managed to fill the gap left by the suspension of self-management and trade union activity. Proposals were put forward concerning the implementation of the program emerging from the Military Council of National Salvation declaration and the recent Sejm speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. There was discussion of the activity of civic national salvation committees, inter-party cooperation and cadre policy.

ZSL SECRETARIAT CONSIDER RURAL CULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD162325 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2135 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] At a session today of the ZSL Supreme Committee secretariat on the problems of developing cultural life in the rural areas, support was expressed for the idea of creating a national fund of culture whose task it would be to support materially and to propagate culture in villages and small towns.

It was announced that in concert with the Ministry of Culture work on preparing a congress of peasants' culture would be undertaken. The ZSL Supreme Committee secretariat also acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the spring work in agriculture.

TRIAL DATE SET FOR FORMER SOLIDARITY MEMBERS

LD162200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Warsaw military district court has announced the date of the trial against Mieczyslaw Gil former chairman of the Steelworkers' Commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Lenin steelworks and against Edward Nowak, former member of this commission. The trial will begin on 23 February in Krakow; summary proceedings will be used.

The indictment, compiled by Krakow regional military prosecutor's office, alleges that Mieczyslaw Gil and Edward Nowak failed, on 13 December 1981, to give up strike activities and that, together with others, they organized a regional strike committee which led the strike action in the steelworks and other plants.

The accused have also persuaded a few hundred strong group of Krakow students, mainly from the mining and metallurgy academy, to stage a strike at the combine. The brief strike in the Lenin steelworks caused considerable material losses. Both of the accused are in custody pending investigations.

RESTRICTIONS NOTED ON VHEICLES' CONTENTS

LD152212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A PAP journalist has requested representatives of the main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia to explain the frequent misunderstandings which arise druing checks of vehicles by militia-military patrols. They arise from ignorance or nonobservance of regulations currently in force. Most recently it concerns transport of containers with fuel in the car.

The existing ban on filling jerry cans with fuel at gas stations is not equivalent to a ban on carrying full or empty jerry cans in the trunk of the car. This is permitted but only in (?appropriate) watertight metal containers intended for such use. Regulations forbid the transport of fuel in plastic, glass, or other containers not intended for such use.

As far as other restrictions are concerned, it is forbidden to carry in cars knives, all kinds of weapons, and other objects whose potential use may be a threat to public order. It is not permitted to carry any goods whose nature and quantity may indicate that they come from an unlawful source or that they are for speculation.

Vehicle drivers should remember that they are unconditionally obliged to stop when there is a checkpoint marked with a sign on the road. Resumption of driving may take place only when permission is obtained.

TV REPORTS CITIZENS' MILITIA RESERVE OPERATIONS

LD151004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2135 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Since martial law was introduced, Citizens' Militia units have been conducting energetic actions to uncover persons who have been excessively enriching themselves in contravention of the law.

Preliminary proceedings so far have been brought against 38 persons, of whom 18 have been subjected to temporary arrest. They are accused of committing economic crimes such as speculating in goods, seizing public property and illegally dealing in foreign currency. [Words indistinct] there is a larger number of forces of order on the streets, especially members of the Citizens' Militia voluntary reserve. This is connected with the nationwide operation being conducted under the codename "calm" [spokoj]. This operation is aimed at ensuring safety in public places and at intervening in cases in which this is essential. Yesterday, 25,000 Citizens' Militia voluntary reserve men took part in the operation, alongside militiamen and soldiers.

I would like to present you, ladies and gentlemen, with a few characteristic examples from around the country. In Lodz a Zuk car with 250 bottles of vodka stolen from a warehouse was stopped. In Wroclaw two thieves were caught redhanded in a train. In Rzeszow a truck carrying 10 tons of stolen artificial fertilizer from an agricultural production cooperative was stopped. In Zamosc three illicit stills were eliminated.

The operation is continuing. We have not yet got the complete results, but even today I can tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the Citizens' Militia voluntary reserve's interventions have prevented many crimes and offenses being committed. And all this is to provide law and order in the country.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON ANTISTATE LEAFLETS, CLERGY

LD151030 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 15 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP) -- In an article headlined "Who Will Foot the Bill?" TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, among other things: "News about circulation of anti-state leaflets has come from certain parts of the country. Here and there attempts are being made to suggest forming conspiracies to secondary school pupils and organise provocations against workers.

"But these have not been large-scale phenomena," the paper stated. "On the contrary, they are of an incidental local character unaccompanied by discernible social repercussions. They bear no resemblance to what had taken place before December 13, but this is not to say that they can go unnoticed or be taken lightly," the paper said.

TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out that President Reagan and his allies were, despite slogans on democracy, interested in that there was no peace in Poland, or even that blood was spilled there.

"Today, perhaps more than ever before, it is peace and harmonious work that has a decisive bearing on the interest of Poland and the Polish nation.

"One can only wonder that this truth has not yet been accepted by all Poles, and that even sometimes those who like to pride themselves on their intelligence or their spiritual calling appear not to have understood that. There are signals arousing astonishment that certain representatives of the clergy are making provocative statements and inciting political gestures. Do they really know what they are doing?" asks TRYBUNA LUDU.

PRICES ON AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RAISED

LD151906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] New retail prices for agricultural machines, tools and tractors were introduced today. On average they rose by 119 percent compared with the prices in force to date. Price lists have already been sent to enterprises trading in agricultural equipment. Regulated prices are binding; that is, the principles of the way in which they are reached are defined by the guidelines of the State Price Commission. All agricultural machines and tools as well as tractors, except those built by license, will be sold at prices which are profitable for the producers.

The Massey-Ferguson-Perkins tractors will be sold at prices lower than own costs -- the Ursus mechanical works will receive payments compensating for the difference. For example, the price of T-330 Ursus tractor has risen from Z145,000 to Z339,000. Free prices will be in force for spare parts. They will be set by producers, in agreement with trading enterprises.

METALLURGY, MACHINE INDUSTRY OFFICIALS MEET

LD131628 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb (PAP) -- At a session here yesterday, the top-level staff of the metallurgy and mining industry sector reviewed their present production and stressed the difficulties connected with the lack of basic production means such as chemical components in particular.

As a result, the session asserted, the value of the January production delivered by Polish metallurgical and mining enterprises was 15.8 percent smaller than in January 1981, with agricultural machines being the only group which did not experience any decrease. The production of rolled products dropped by 29 percent, cars by 32.6 percent and TV sets by 46.4 percent.

In the first quarter of the current year, the metallurgical and mining industry's hard currency funds for imports dropped by 70 percent as compared with the same period in 1981. This makes it necessary to allocate the hard currency funds to sectors which either are under special protection (agriculture and the food industry) or those bringing the highest export earnings. Unfortunately, the sector's export situation is also far from satisfactory -- in January, the metallurgical and mining enterprises effected only 3.7 percent of their annual export plans. Hence the need for a better management and distribution of home raw materials for a better management and distribution of home raw materials and components as well as for a more strict import-replacement policy was stressed.

There can be no return to the old management methods, although such tendencies can be observed, metallurgy and Mining Minister Zbigniew Szalajda said as he summed up the meeting. The balance of forces that is currently taking place at many management levels must end in freeing the industry from the unnecessary load of bureaucracy and other matters which are not directly connected with production.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ANALYZED

LD150306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] In the program of development of agriculture and food economy until 1985, which was worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and previewed by the Council of Ministers, a growth of all cultivated plants by almost 9 million tons has been planned. This will permit us to maintain animal production to ensure meat and meat product consumption of at least 60 kg per inhabitant per year and at the same time to limit radically the expensive import of grain and fodder. A detailed analysis of the production capacity of our agriculture shows that we are capable of feeding ourselves on the condition that the whole national economy is rearranged to satisfy the agriculture requirements.

SURVEY REPORTS PROVISION OF DWELLINGS

LD160232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] As the government press office has reported, the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment has recently summed up the results of the survey of dwellings and buildings occupied by the administration and not used for their intended purpose.

Buildings and premises totalling more than 800,000 square meters in area have been earmarked for adaptation for dwelling purposes, as well as for the needs of the health service, education, training, science and culture. Almost half this area has already been taken over and developed. So far 1,993 dwellings have been obtained, which will be allocated to young families while they await [words indistinct] permanent apartment.

Reclamation and adaptation have also made it possible to increase the premises of the health service. Hospital departments have been organized in seven buildings and two have been handed over for use in sanatorium treatment.

One thousand patients have found places in the newly created welfare homes. Moreover, 200 kindergartens have been installed, 10 boarding schools and 2 children's homes have been organized and 7 creches have been opened in the restored premises. Schools have received many new rooms. The survey will continue.

SZCZECIN-SWINOUJSCIE PORT ACTIVITY REPORTED

LD150310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] At the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex there are 26 ships including 9 under foreign flags. At Swinoujscie, for example, almost 58,000 tons of ore is being offloaded from a great bulk carrier of the Polish steamship company, the Huta Katowice. In Szczecin, phosphorites are being offloaded from the bulk carriers Podhale and Gorny Slask for the Polish chemical industry. Coal intended for foreign customers is being loaded.

COAL EXTRACTION LEVEL SATISFIES DOMESTIC DEMAND

LD121852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The high level of coal extraction which is being maintained is enabling domestic demand to be met in full. According to reports from the coal-sales head office, this month agriculture, the food industry and the power industry will continue to have priority and will receive over 5 million tons of coal. This month foreign customers will receive about 1.5 million tons of coal.

VARIOUS PUBLICATION BEGIN TO REAPPEAR

SZTANDAR MLODYCH Reappears

LD151034 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP) -- The Polish youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH reappeared last week-end for the first time this year, stressing in its "comment of the day" that "over the span of three decades it has always been a newspaper engaged in the current socialist transformations, endorsed the processes of egalitarism and social justice, a paper conducting dialogue between the party and the young generation."

"We want to remain such a newspaper," stated the comment, "first and foremost in the interest of both our entire editorial board and Poland."

13 Papers Resume Publication

LD140852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Decisions have been made regarding the publication of the following newspapers. Among others, several of the dailies to be renewed are GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA, WIECZOR WROCLAWIA, SLOWO POWSZECHNI, GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, GLOS ROBOTNICZY AND DZIENNIK LODZKI. Among the weeklies, the following will be renewed: STOLICA, PANORAMA, FILM, PRZYJAZN, TYGODNIK KULTURALNY, WALKA MLODYCH and SWIAT MLODYCH. In addition to this, numerous periodicals will appear including NOWE DROGI, LITERATURA NA SWIECIE, ZYCIE I ZDROWIE, SPORT RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, JASS, POEZJA and SWIAT MODY.

Television centers are being set in motion in Katowice and Szczecin, along with the radio stations in Katowice, Lublin and Olsztyn.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON TARIFF REMUNERATION

AU141914 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

["State Council Decree on Increasing the Tariff Remunerations of Working Personnel, State Children's Allowances and Other Rights Granted in Keeping With Remuneration and Pension Levels," adopted on 12 February in Bucharest]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the program on raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life endorsed by the 12th party congress, in the course of the current 5-year plan the people's real incomes will be increased as a result of raises in the remunerations of working personnel, in the peasantry's incomes, in pensions and other social fund incomes, in correlation with changes in the prices of consumer goods and in service tariffs.

The resolute implementation of the new economic-financial mechanism, the greater role of economic levers in enhancing efficiency, the economic principles determining the new price system, and the achievement of a permanent balance between people's incomes and social expenditures in the form of goods and services, have made it necessary to increase production and delivery prices in industry as well as the contract, production and purchase prices for agricultural vegetable and animal products. As a result of the implementation of new prices, it became equally necessary to base retail prices for farm-food products on economic principles by increasing them at an average of 35 percent.

In order to fulfill the program on permanently raising the people's living standard simultaneously with the enactment of the new retail prices of farm-food products, appropriate compensations will be granted to all categories of workers and foremen, and to other categories of working personnel in keeping with their remuneration, so that in general terms, by the end of 1982 real remunerations will be 1.5 percent higher than in 1980.

Following the implementation of new measures to increase remunerations, by 1983 real remunerations will be approximately 4 percent higher than in 1980. A the same time, pensioners will receive varying compensations, which will be incorporated in the pensions. The amount of compensations is established in relation to the average consumption norms envisaged in the program on regional self-management and self-supply for 1982, to the average impact of price increases for farm-food products, to the volume and structure of consumption for the various categories of people, and to physical effort, working conditions and the nature of the work performed. Remuneration increases and compensations for pensioners will be allocated in view of the need to resolutely implement the principles of ethics and equity in the distribution of revenues, and to approximate the living conditions of the various categories of people.

In order to make up for the effects of price increases for farm-food products, state allowances for children will be increased by approximately 35 percent; this will apply to about 4.8 million children.

In order to implement the above measures, designed to increase the people's real remunerations and to compensate for price increases for farm-food products, the state council of the socialist republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1 -- As of 15 February 1982, within the first stage of remuneration increases envisaged for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, the tariff remunerations of all cetegories of workers and personnel are increased in varying amounts, in accordance with work conditions, as follows:

-- By 210 lei a month for workers and foremen employed in underground and surface mining work, including unskilled workers employed in underground mining work, for workers and foremen employed in metal and nonferrous metal processing industries, and for workers employed in hot sectors such as casting, forging and thermal treatment sectors whose remunerations come under the machine-building bracket; for workers and foremen in drilling sectors; for dockworkers; for unskilled workers employed in hard and very hard work in the branches of industry, drilling, building-assembly and transportation;

-- By 190 lei a month for workers and foremen employed in other sectors.

For other categories of personnel, including operational personnel remunerated by grades, tariff remunerations will be increased as of the date stipulated in Article 1 by varying amounts, in keeping with their current remunerations, as follows:

--By 175 lei monthly for persons whose tariff remunerations do not exceed 2,500 lei;

--By 160 lei monthly for persons whose tariff remunerations range between 2,501-3,000 lei;

-- By 140 lei monthly for persons whose tariff remunerations range between 3,000-4,000 lei.

Article 2 -- The children's allowances envisaged in Decree 246 of 1977 are increased as of 15 February 1982 by approximately 35 percent. The allowances, increased in keeping with income ceilings and number of children, are recorded in an annex which will be published in tomorrow's press.

Article 3 -- as of 15 February 1982, state social security pensioners of all categories, military pensioners and war invalids, orphans and widows will receive in their pension a compensation varying in relation to the pension amount, as follows:

-- 110 lei monthly for pensions up to 2,000 lei;

-- 100 lei monthly for pensions ranging between 2,001-3,000 lei.

The increase quota does not take into account additional pensions. Persons who retire after 15 February 1982 will receive pensions in accordance with the norms in force prior to that date, and will receive the compensations envisaged under paragraph 1. This provision will remain in force until the 1983 remuneration increases.

Article 4 -- As of 15 February 1982, food allowances at hospitals, school and student canteens and other collective catering will be set in accordance with Annex 2.

Article 5 -- as of 15 February 1982 social assistance allocations granted under the law; allowances for wives of enlisted military men; and income ceilings entitling pensioners and their families to receive free medicines are increased by 100 lei.

Article 6 -- Remunerations falling under collective work contracts, increases, allowances, bonuses and other remuneration rights, and any other rights and obligations established by the law in relation to remuneration levels, are set without taking into account the remuneration increases envisaged under Article 1.

Compensations allocated under Article 3 are not taken into account in establishing rights and obligations set in relation to pension levels.

For personnel remunerated on the basis of percentage quotas, commissions or tariffs, remuneration quotas and tariffs will be recalculated and made to reflect the effects of price increases so that no additional revenue may be derived from the purchase or marketing of the same amount of goods.

Article 7 -- Grade and in-step promotions for all categories of units will be effected in keeping with the conditions stipulated by the law after 1 January 1983.

Article 8 -- The Ministry of Labor, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the other ministries and central bodies, executive committees and Bureau of People's Councils, and leaderships of socialist units are obligated to take measures to implement increases in remunerations, pensions, state children allowances and other rights, strictly in keeping with the provisions of the present decree.

Article 9 -- By 31 March 1982, the Council of Ministers will draw up programs of measures to completely recoup by 1983 the effects of nominal remuneration increases on production costs following compensations awarded to the working personnel. In 1982 at least 30 percent of the volume of compensations awarded above and beyond plan provisions shall be recouped. The ministries, centrals and enterprises, and the people's councils shall take resolute steps to cut back production costs and consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, to improve production technologies, to better utilize raw and other materials, to intensify the recovery and reutilization of reusable resources, and to capitalize on all local resources, to additionally increase labor productivity, to fully utilize production capacities, to improve production and labor organization, to improve the level of qualification of the labor force, and to strengthen production order and discipline.

Article 10 -- The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance shall present proposals designed to alter plan indexes and the state budget for 1982 in keeping with the effects of the implementation of the present decree. The ministries and other plan-holding bodies are obligated to submit the necessary studies for working out the above-mentioned proposals within 15 days of the enactment of the decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU151743 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 9 February joint working session of the RCP Central Committee and of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, at today's working session the party Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development discussed problems of particular importance for the development of our fatherland and for raising the people's material and cultural living standard on the basis of continual growth of the production forces, of the national income and of our national wealth in general.

We ended the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan with important results in the country's socioeconomic development, although we must frankly admit that the 1981 plan tasks have not been completely fulfilled. Generally speaking, net industrial production increased 4 percent and production-goods by 2.6 percent -- while, as I said at the aktiv meeting in Brasov, the solume of unfinished products has increased -- and the national income increased 2.1 percent. Agricultural production was about equal to that of 1980. Important results have also been recorded in other sectors and in development science, education and culture: important factors for building a socialist society in our country.

We must point out that those results were obtained despite the aggravation of the international economic crisis, and despite failings and difficulties regarding economic organization and leadership. Difficulties and failings were recorded in technical-material supplies and in solving problems concerning production integration and import cuts.

Similarly, we had special weather conditions in the past year. However, I must frankly state at this working meeting and before our party and people that we are not satisfied with the results of 1981. The results could have been much better had people worked with greater responsibility and endeavored to unflinchingly fulfill tasks in all sectors. Unfortunately, because of those failings, the production shortfall amounted to approximately 25 billion lei; almost all of that production was to be exported, and had we done so the 1981 plan provisions concerning the development of production-goods and net production and the national income would have been fulfilled, and we would have had a surplus in our commercial balance of almost $1 billion in freely convertible currency.

It is true that at the beginning of 1981, after the plan was adopted, we took certain measures to additionally cut back various machines and equipment and shifted the stress to increasing exports and making up for those cutbacks from domestic production.

We also decided to reduce imports of various materials and subassemblies to a greater extent, and to rely on domestic resources for the supply of those materials and subassemblies; however, all the raw materials required for our economy were further imported. Last year's activities made it clear that not all economic ministries, centrals and enterprises grasped the correctness and importance of the measures taken at the beginning of the year, and did not resolutely endeavor to manufacture locally the materials, parts and subassemblies required for smooth production. Certain comrades in those sectors continued to look abroad and wait for additional imports to solve their problems, instead of getting down to work seriously and solve them through the forces of the workers, technicians and engineers of each sector and unit themselves.

I must add that we have many sectors and units which did work resolutely and solved many problems which in the beginning seemed almost insurmountable; they manufactured products of a high technical and technological level, comparable to similar products that we used to import in the past. We must frankly state that in many cases the products achieved were even better than imported ones.

This demonstrates the potential of our socialist industry, of the working people, engineers and technicians who can solve the most complex problems and ensure the development of our national economy with our own forces. The time has come for everybody to understand that we have sound metallurgical, chemical and machinebuilding industries, equipped with sophisticated machinery, installations and equipment, that in the course of the years the level of qualification of our workers, engineers and technicians has grown, and that the level of our scientific research and education has increased. We thus have at our disposal everything that is necessary to solve the most complex additional technical and technological problems, and thus are able to ensure the further, rapid development of our national economy.

We must eliminate an attitude shown in the past -- which apparently is still shown by some people -- of servile admiration for other countries and for everything that is foreign, and of mistrust in our own forces. Sometimes, a foreign product may even be less good, but if it is wrapped in shinier paper, packed in a different manner or bear I do not know what brand name, it is thought to be better, although it may be actually poorer than what we can produce. This groveling mentality must be eliminated; we must put more faith in our workers, engineers and scientists, must trust our people. (loud applause)

Although we did become aware of this situation, we decided that it is preferable not to fulfill all of the 1981 tasks and instead to endeavor to solve problems through our own forces, thus laying a sounder foundation for socioeconomic development throughout the 5-year plan and eliminating our exaggerated reliance on imports from abroad. If you like, comrades, we can view 1981 as a test year for the capabilities of our people and of the Romanian economy, which amid exceptional economic and other conditions was compelled to show that it can manage and can ensure our progress.

The measures we took in this respect have shown that we have the potential for and can ensure our socioeconomic development whatever the conditions and however difficult. (loud applause)

I want, however, to be well understood. I believe that there is no justification for not having fulfilled the production, because we had everything we needed, especially for the export production; by acting with a higher sense of responsibility and with better organization we could have solved the problems and fully implemented the program we had for this sector of activity. Hence, we must draw all due conclusions and learn our lesson, and must take resolute measures not to repeat this year any of the negative experiences of the past year.

As we discussed at the November plenum and as we established in the 1982 plan, we must resolutely work to optimally fulfill the physical production and production-goods, and to recoup this year as much as possible of the 1981 shortfalls.

We have a 5-year plan, and we must understand that it is our obligation to do everything possible to fulfill it completely. That means that the 1981 shortfalls must be totally recouped this year and in 1983.

We must give greater attention to intensively developing energy resources -- I am referring to oil and coal. We must responsibly work to fulfill the production plan this year, and to recoup part of the 1981 shortfalls, and particularly to secure the necessary supplies for 1983 and subsequent years.

Similarly, we must resolutely work to develop all of Romania's raw material resources. Efforts must be made to recover and reutilize greater quantities of materials from all sectors of activity. Raw and other materials must be more rationally utilized; we must fulfill and improve the utilization index for metal and other raw materials. We must resolutely recover and recondition parts and subassemblies as that will have a very important impact on the technical-material supply basis.

Greater attention must be given to improving the technical level and quality of all products in the metallurgical, chemical and machine-building industries, as well as that of industrial and food products manufactured for domestic consumption.

We are not at all satisfied with the results obtained in increasing labor productivity. All necessary measures must be taken so that as of this year, we can not only increase labor productivity as envisaged in the plan, but even recoup shortfalls recorded in this area in 1981. I think I do not need to dwell on why we must increase more substantially the productivity of social labor, which can be achieved through better organization, mechanization, automation and utilization of electronic and microelectronic process control. We must not for a moment forget that it is precisely in this area that we must develop more rapidly, thus demonstrating the superiority of our socialist economy over capitalist economy.

Similarly, we must center the activities of all economic ministries, central and units -- and of all other sectors -- on increasing economic efficiency as one of the essential conditions for increasing the national income and creating conditions for socioeconomic development and for raising the people's general level of well-being.

Special emphasis must be placed in this respect on better utilizing raw and other materials, on further reducing material consumption, production expenditures and energy consumption, and on resolutely working to rationally manage the means at our disposal; we must endeavor to apply modern technologies in all areas with a view to rapidly reducing energy, fuel and material consumption. As I said on other occasions -- and in Brasov recently -- we still have great reserves in this respect, since we are still utilizing energy- and fuel-intensive technologies, which must be rapidly and resolutely replaced.

We must consistently implement the new economic mechanism in all sectors and ensure self-management and self-administration, so that each unit can work on the basis of its own budget of incomes and expenditures, and so as to increase the efficiency and profitability of all economic activities. Once again I want to stress that it must be understood that without continuous increases in economic efficiency and profitability at each socioeconomic unit we cannot speak of implementation of the new economic mechanism, based on the principles of self-management and self-administration, cannot speak of implementation of objective economic laws. In building the comprehensively developed socialist society we must resolutely apply economic laws and act in keeping with them; one of these laws is precisely that of profitability, of economic efficiency and labor productivity, without which we cannot ensure the continuous progress of our socialist society.

Last year we considerably increased our exports: by about 11.3 percent as a whole, and by 13.5 percent in freely convertible currency as compared to 1980, while general imports dropped 7.4 percent and imports in freely convertible currency 12.6 percent.

This increase in exports and substantial cuts in imports ensured a positive commercial balance, although not as much as was envisaged in the plan or as much as our potential would have justified.

However, once again I want to point out that we could have concluded our commercial balance with a surplus of at least $1 billion.

I am stressing this because in this respect, too, we must draw all due conclusions and take all necessary measures to fulfill the daily and monthly production, particularly that of export. No justification will be accepted for not fulfilling the export plan for this year and recouping part of the 1981 shortfall. During 1982 and subsequent years -- mostly 1982 and 1983 -- we plan to recoup all 1981 export shortfalls.

We must indeed resolutely work to develop our economic relations with socialist and developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries. We must develop production sharing as a form of cooperation that ensures stable international economic relations. We must strive to export products up to the level of international market requirements from all viewpoints, so as to secure good returns for Romanian products in international markets and to achieve a positive commercial balance, in accordance with the plan provisions.

Naturally, we will have to continue to import products, and we even have rather high import provisions. However, we must further endeavor to produce locally various materials, subassemblies and spare parts for which we have the capacity, thus cutting back on imports of such products, since we have to import a large volume of raw materials, beginning with oil, coking coal, cotton and so forth. In this respect an important role is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers, on central bodies, ministries, centrals, enterprises and, of course, on all working people's councils and party bodies and organizations, which must make every possible effort to ensure smooth foreign trade activities.

Esteemed comrades, in 1981 retail sales through the socialist trade network increased by 4.3 percent compared to 1980, while services increased 7.5 percent. At the same time, the average number of working personnel increased 1.3 percent. As is known, during the same period working people were laid off in many countries and unemployment increased. This is an additional reason to appreciate the results obtained in our national economy, when we stop to consider that even in such difficult conditions we managed to increase -- rather considerably, in my opinion -- the working personnel employed in various sectors of activity.

Amid difficult economic conditions throughout the world, when the real incomes of working people had to be considerably reduced in many countries, in Romania the working people's real remuneration increased by 1 percent, and the people's real incomes increased by 2.2 percent compared to 1980. These factors demonstrate in fact the strength and potential of our national economy, and the reality that currently our economy can overcome the difficulties that have emerged in the international economy and ensure the development of the production forces and the general progress of our fatherland. The correctness of our communist party's economic policy of developing the production forces and building a strong industry and a developed agriculture has become even clearer. We must, however, frankly state that had we not had the industry that we have built during the socialist period, we could not and would not be able to face the great international economic difficulties which affect our country as well. These difficult circumstances highlight even more clearly the superiority of our socialist system and the fact that we have eliminated once and for all capitalist ownership and exploitation and have developed our economy on socialist principles, as the property of the working people -- the true masters of Romania's wealth and of everything that is achieved in our socialist fatherland. (lively applause)

The increases in the standard of living of the working people and of all our people despite those circumstances once again attests to the humanitarianism of our socialist society, the fact that everything that we achieve belongs to the people and is devoted to developing production forces, increasing the fatherland's wealth and continuously raising the people's general well-being -- the supreme aim of our communist party's policy and the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud applause)

On the occasion of this review, we must mention the fact that all our important achievements are due to the devoted work of our wonderful workers class -- the leading class in our socialist society -- of our wonderful peasantry, of the intelligentsia and of all working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people who, in close unity and led by the RCP, are unswervingly implementing the party's program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and progress toward communism, are raising our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization, and are consolidating Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

This is why, from this high dais, I want to convey warmest congratulations to the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people; I also want to wish them ever more successes in implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions, and in continuously developing socialist Romania. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, today we debated measures to reset prices, to correlate the prices of farm-food products on the basis of economic principles, and to increase the prices of farm-food products. At the same time, we decided to increase the remunerations of working personnel, state children's allowances and pensions.

The measures taken to modify industrial and agricultural prices are known. They were made necessary by steep increases in the price of raw materials, especially oil, and of other materials and industrial products, in recent years; That caused prime costs and production expenditures to increase in our country too. It thus became necessary to correlate international prices with domestic prime cost and production cost increases, with a view to ensuring the implementation of objective economic laws in the leadership of all socioeconomic activities. These measures were required in order to create conditions for appropriately implementing the new economic mechanism in all areas of activity.

It is no secret to anyone that in all circumstances the cost and production prices must necessarily reflect as correctly as possible material and labor expenditures. It is our obligation to always ensure the necessary conditions for increasing the production forces and achieving an expanded reproduction and, on this basis, for raising the people's material and cultural standard of living.

As I have said on other occasions, too, we must permanently ensure an appropriate balance and relationship among the various branches and sectors of activity, with a view to harmoniously developing our socialist society and precluding the emergence of contradictions which may appear in the socialist society and which, unless they are perceived and understood in time, and unless steps are taken to settle them, may lead to grave or even antagonistic contradictions with serious consequences for the country's socialist development.

This is why we were compelled to take the necessary measures to achieve a correct relationship between industrial and agricultural products. Along this line, the measures taken in 1981 and at the beginning of this year were aimed precisely at setting prices for agricultural products that fully cover material and production expenditures and leave a certain profit for agricultural units and producers.

We must also achieve an equitable relationship between industrial production prices and agricultural contract and purchase prices, which must also be reflected in retail prices.

The foundation of our economic and political system is the alliance between workers and peasants, the two basic classes in our socialist society. This alliance is and must be expressed primarily through cooperation in the economic area, in industrial and agricultural production, through a balanced development of these two basic sectors of our society, and through a balance between prices and between the incomes of working people in industry and other sectors, and in agriculture. It is on this basis that we ensure and strengthen the political alliance between the workers class and the peasantry, the alliance of all other social categories, and that we strengthen the moral-political unity of our socialist society and the unity of all the people within the socialist democracy and unity front led by our communist party. (loud applause)

The measures we took to increase purchase and contract prices led to increases of about 30 percent in agricultural prices. Agricultural producers -- including state and cooperative units and all peasants -- will receive over 25 billion lei more than in 1981 -- if, of course, the production planned for this year is fulfilled.

As I have said before, this increase was necessary to cover material and production expenditures in agriculture, and to provide the working people and the peasantry in general with greater material incentive.

For that purpose we adopted additional measures to improve and increase the remunerations of cooperative members. On that basis, the incomes of cooperative members and of the peasantry in general will increase by approximately 25 percent, provided 1982 production is fulfilled. Through these measures we achieve a better and more equitable relationship, in the spirit of socialist principles, between the incomes of working people in industry and other sectors, and the incomes of cooperative members, working people in agriculture and the peasantry in general. This approximation of the incomes of working people in industry and agriculture and the establishment of a more equitable relationship between them constitutes an objective requirement for ensuring the progress of our socialist society and for creating conditions for developing production in all areas, including agricultural production.

At the same time, we must keep in mind the fact that, along with increases in industrial prices, transportation fees and general marketing expenses have increased in agriculture as well. It is true that in setting the new prices we endeavored to reduce those expenses; however, they are still higher than they were in the past, which is only natural.

We must also keep in mind the fact that retail prices for certain farm-food products had not been changed in 10-15 and even 25 years, although during that period remunerations increased approximately 7 times over, and people's overall incomes more than 10 times over. That made it necessary to increase retail prices by about 35 percent. This increase, as you noted, will apply in varying degrees and in both directions.

We also took this opportunity to try to achieve a better relationship among the prices of various products and to eliminate various irregularities which had accumulated through the years. This increase in retail prices is necessary, and will have a powerful impact on the balanced development of our national economy.

I want to add that even after this increase in the prices of farm-food products, many of these prices will still be far lower in our country than the prices of similar products in certain socialist and capitalist countries. The papers have been publishing certain data based on international and CEMA statistics -- and more will be published in the future -- in order to help our party aktiv and all working people understand why we must increase prices, and realize that despite that, we are taking care to preserve and even raise the people's material and cultural living standard.

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the 12th congress decisions and with our party's general policy of continuously raising the working people's standard of living, we took measures to increase remunerations, children's allowances and pensions, so as to cover additional expenses and to increase the working people's real remunerations by about 1.5 percent in 1982. In 1983, after the implementation of the second stage of remuneration increases, remunerations will be about 104 percent, that is to say there will be an increase of 4 percent, which is sufficient to cover the current price increases and to substantially increase real remunerations -- by 4 percent.

As for increases in the people's total incomes, as you could see, they will be 3 percent higher in 1982 than they were in 1980. The compensations established are based on the farm-food consumption envisaged for 1982 under the plan and under the self-supply and self-management program.

Compensations are thus in keeping with average consumption -- which varies of course according to categories of working people and age -- and amount to an average of 140 lei monthly, varying according to income. Thus, working people employed in sectors having more difficult working conditions will receive an additional 210 lei, while all other workers and foremen will receive an additional 190 lei. The personnel employed in other sectors will receive the following remuneration addition, according to income: 175 lei for remunerations up to 2,500 lei; 160 lei for remunerations ranging between 2,500 and 3,000 lei; and 140 lei for remunerations between 3,000 and 4,000 lei. Practically speaking, all categories of working people and all personnel with a remuneration not exceeding 4,000 lei will receive almost the full monthly compensation -- I am referring to the last, 140 lei group -- which will fully cover the increase in retail prices.

We decided that working people with incomes exceeding 4,000 lei -- 93,000 persons -- should not receive any compensation. This decision was based on the need to achieve a more equitable relationship between low and high incomes. I think it is a just and equitable measure, in keeping with the principles of socialist ethics and equity, aimed at ensuring the best possible relationship between the incomes of the various categories of working people, while preserving at the same time the factor of material incentive.

Similarly, for pensions up to 2,000 lei we allocated an additional 110 lei, and for pensions between 2,000 and 3,000 lei an additional 110 lei monthly. Here, too, over 11,700 pensioners with pensions exceeding 3,000 lei were not allocated any additional sum, in the spirit of our general policy of implementing the principles of socialist ethics and equity in this area.

As you have seen in the report, we have decided to allocate an average of 67 lei as monthly compensation for all children entitled to state allowances -- varying, of course, with income and number of children -- which constitutes an allowance increase of about 35 percent.

All these measures will bring about a real increase -- I repeat -- of both the real remunerations of the working people by 1.5 percent, and of people's general revenues derived from social and other funds by 3 percent. This reflects the efforts made by our party and socialist state to ensure the implementation of measures necessary for the development of the national economy while raising the working people's standard of living.

We can state with justified pride that, by taking these measures of great economic and political importance, we have once again shown that our socialist society is unflinchingly steered by the principles of social equity and justice, and that our communist party is doing everything possible for continuously implementing the party program on raising the nation's material and cultural well-being in step with the fatherland's socioeconomic development and by ensuring an even balance among all sectors of activity and among prices in all sectors; we have shown that the communists do not and never will consider anything more valuable than the well-being of the people and of the individual, the country's happiness and independence. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we decided to include those compensations in the remunerations in order to appropriately reflect this rather considerable increase in remunerations and other incomes in material and production expenses. As I said in Brasov, the working people and all people will receive more than 25 billion lei, which is a serious burden for the national economy. As you certainly noted and as I want to stress, this was the reason that the reports presented suggested cutting back profits by over 3 percent this year; this will undoubtedly affect profitability in many economic sectors, and at the same time will affect the profit-sharing funds.

This is why we must understand that we must make every possible effort to recoup these compensations allocated to the working people by reducing material consumption, increasing labor productivity and better utilizing raw and other materials, thus further increasing profitability and economic efficiency and ensuring the general development of our socialist society.

We must work out the necessary measures -- by the end of the first quarter of this year at the latest -- with a view to recouping in 1982 at least 30 percent of the above amount, while the rest of this sum allocated to the working people through the measures taken today will remain to be recouped in 1983 and in subsequent years.

This involves special tasks for the Council of Ministers, for central economic bodies and for the ministries. They are obligated to implement those measures and to energetically work to unflinchingly fulfill our decision. All economic units, working people's councils, party bodies and organizations must responsibly create conditions for implementing those measures and for recouping the entire amount additionally allocated in the course of this year and in coming years, thus ensuring further increases in profitability, returns, national income and in the country's general wealth. This is the only way to ensure implementation of the country's general development program and to further raise the peoples' material and cultural standard of living.

We must not for a moment forget that our socialist society -- and actually no society -- can consume more than it produces, and that generally speaking, that it cannot and must not consume everything that it produces, because we must ensure both expanded reproduction, and the necessary funds for general expenditures, including defense -- i.e. we must not consume everything we produce in a given year.

We must proceed from the fact that the socialist economy, building the comprehensively developed socialist society and achieving a communist society require a continuous expansion of the technical-material basis necessary for the country's development; they require an increasingly growing reproduction in order to continuously raise the level of civilization of the people and to ensure the general progress of the society. I am dwelling on this problem here, before the Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development because I want each member of our Central Committee present here to understand well that the measures we adopted today are indeed of particular political and economic importance for the general progress of our fatherland, and that all of us are obligated to work responsibly to fully implement them. It is not conceivable to realize only one or some of the aspects of these measures. They constitute a uniform whole and should we fail to implement one of its aspects we will create difficulties for our socialist society. I am referring particularly to the issue of profitability, of profits and of recouping the considerable funds that we decided to allocate now to increase remunerations, children's allowances and pensions.

As of this week we must begin debating these measures with the party aktiv and organizations. We must convene special meetings of working people to debate these decisions and measures, so that all working people will understand both their correctness and importance, and the party's concern with the people's general well-being, as well as the need to improve economic activities, to increase production, to achieve savings and to enhance labor productivity -- as one of the basic conditions for appropriately implementing these decisions and measures. This will constitute an expression of the working people's resources as owners, producers and consumers, as the true masters and leaders of Romania's destinies, aware that the fatherland's development, its force and capability to demonstrate the superiority of socialism and to always fulfill its obligations within the framework of alliances and in the struggle for peace and independence, depend solely on their work, on the working people, regardless of nationality, on all our people. (loud applause)

We must take measures to appropriately organize the implementation of self-supply programs, to fulfill the agricultural production and agricultural purchases and contracts, and must strictly follow the provisions established in this respect. We must resolutely and energetically combat any attempt at profiteering with any products. In our socialist society there is no room for profiteers, for people who want to live without working, at the expense of others. Our society is a society of working people, and each person must receive in direct ratio to his work and efforts for the general development of our socialist fatherland. (loud applause)

We have all the necessary conditions for fulfilling this year's plan and, for implementing the self-supply program. Let us continuously strengthen political-organizational work and continuously develop socialist democracy; let us ensure extensive participation by the masses in adopting decisions and in leading all sectors of activity, proceeding from the fact that the strength of our socialist society lies in the unity of the people led by the party and within the socialist democracy and unity front! Let us continuously strengthen this unity and defend it as the apple of our eye! (loud and prolonged applause)

In concluding I want to express my conviction that the entire party aktiv, all the communists and working people, regardless of nationality, all our people will view these measures and the decisions adopted at our working session as an additional expression of our party's and state's concern with the general development of the country, with the people's well-being and with consolidating Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I want to wish all working people and all our people success in all their activities, good health and happiness, and I want to wish you, comrades, good work! (loud and prolonged applause. The audience cheers at length for the RCP, for its Central Committee and for the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

AU122006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On February 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Takaaki Hasegawa who presented his letters of credence as Japan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania.

The Romanian head of state expressed his satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Japanese relations of friendship and collaboration assessing that great possibilities exist to expand those relations on a political, economic, technological scientific and cultural plane as well as in other fields of activity. I am confident, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in his address, that Romania and Japan, lying far from one another but inspired by the sincere wish to cooperate on multiple planes, as countries with differing social political systems, can find advantageous solutions to promote productive relations grounded on fully equal rights, on respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. Socialist Romania perseveringly militates for lessening tension in international life, for the cessation of the arms race and tangible steps towards general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. We firmly militate for the establishment of a lasting climate of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, for the building of a new international economic order, for the settlement of all interstate conflicts by peaceful, negotiated means exclusively, for the democratization of interstate relations.

The ambassador highlighted in his address the good relations between Romania and Japan and the efforts they make for the promotion of relations of friendship with all the countries of the world. The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Emperor Hirohito.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETING HELD IN BELGRADE 16 FEB

LD170844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade today. In preparation for a Central Committee session, the Presidium considered a number of topical ideopolitical problems and tasks of the League of Communists. The introductory report was submitted by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium critically analyzed the activity of the League of Communists from the point of view of improving its capacity to face the numerous problems and contradictions encountered in the development of our socialist self-managing society. Stress was placed on the need to exert a more organized effort in order to involve all the socialist forces in settling these questions. The activity and ideopolitical training of League of Communists members must be inspired by the topical tasks and needs of ideopolitical struggle. The League of Communists must in good time encourage the critical awareness of the working people and citizens and be one of the most powerful factors of the revolutionary changes in our society.

Within the framework of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress the Presidium considered the preliminary draft of the resolution: The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, International Cooperation on an Equal Footing and Socialism in the World. The Presidium also discussed other matters within the sphere of its current activity.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON DEFENSE LAW

LD151548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council met today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic and set out the proposed law on all-people's defense. As was noted at the session, the proposed law was prepared in accordance with the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, adopted when the law was proposed. The Federal Chamber's Committee for National Defense also took part in its preparation.

The proposed law on all-people's defense contains solutions which are in accordance with the development so far of the system and concept of all-people's defense. It also lays a firm basis for the continued successful development of this system and for its being linked with the system of social self-protection. The proposed law proceeds from LCY policy and 11th LCY Congress decisions and standpoints. The proposed law on all-people's defense will be sent to the Yugoslav Assembly for discussion and adoption.

The Federal Executive Council also set out its standpoints on individual open questions in connection with the law on changes and supplements to the law on federal finance. The council also discussed other issues.

VOJVODINA DELEGATION DEPARTS USSR FOR HOME

LD170016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, led by Bosko Krunic, president of the Provincial Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has completed its 4-day visit to the Krasnodar Province and left Moscow for Yugoslavia. During the visit to this province, which is known as the Kuban and with which Vojvodina has long maintained friendly links, party cooperation was also established. The TANJUG correspondent reports that the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee visited several institutions, and in the context of talks with provincial officials both sides expressed their readiness for the continued promotion of cooperation between these two provinces.

LCY GROUP DISCUSSES DEFENSE, SECURITY ISSUES

LD130504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, a debate was held today at the organization of the League of Communists of federal organs and organizations on the current political security situation and on some issues of all-people's defense and social self-protection as well as on the tasks of the League of Communists in this sphere. Taking part in the talks were Petar Matic, chairman of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidum [title as received]; Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, chairman of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection [as received] of the Federal Executive Council; and Lt Col Gen Radovan Vasiljevic.

At the meeting which was chaired by Vukasin Maras, the committee's secretary, it was stressed that the defense preparation in federal organs and organizations were at an enviable level. After a very fruitful debate, it was concluded that greater coordination of all factors in defense and protection preparations was needed. In these tasks, the activity of the League of Communists is irreplaceable and its responsibility is, therefore, stressed for the preparations in their environments. It was also stressed that though they do not share with anybody the responsibility for the state of the all-peoples defense and self-protection mechanism in any environments, the basic League of Communists organizations need not take on the business and tasks of self-managing organs but must fight resolutely for the full activity of all the working people and subjects in implementing the tasks in this sphere.

SKOPJE COURT SENTENCES ALBANIAN SUPPORTER

LD161636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Skopje, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The five members of the criminal bench of the Skopje District Court, presided over by Genko Andonovski, have sentenced Emrus Salijevski to 5 years' imprisonment for spreading hostile propaganda. The accused, Emrus Salijevski, 42, from the Kumanovo village in Sopot, recorded and re-recorded cassettes of hostile contents throughout 1980 and up to and including August 1981. Salijevski recorded Tirana radio programs in Serbian which contained commentaries by ZERI I POPULLIT. These presented events in Kosovo maliciously, slanderously and untruthfully, with a view to destroying the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

In his criminal activity Salijevski also re-recorded songs which were pro-Albanian and aimed against (?our) self-management socialist society. In these songs Albanians were called to "the struggle for freedom." The accused sold such cassettes, and listened to some of them with others, saying in front of them that Albanians in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are cowards and would have already gained a republic if they had not been (?so cowardly).

NOVI SAD PAPER REBUTS BORBA ON NATIONALISM

AU121843 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 82 p 2

[F.K. commentary: "Explanation Missing"]

[Text] Two weeks are sufficient for a publicly uttered error to be corrected or denied, an unexplained assertion explained and an incomprehensible construction made comprehensible. This is the time that has elapsed since BORBA published a commentary under the title "About the Constitution and the Language" which presented to the Yugoslav public the assessment that "We should not show such a lack of interest for phenomena which may lead to nationalist excesses, ESPECIALLY NOW AFTER THE EVENTS IN KOSOVO AND VOJVODINA." [capitalized words printed in boldface]

For 2 weeks nobody has challenged this statement. On the contrary, now that it has been reprinted in ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA it is circulating in Yugoslavia in even more copies, causing perplexity and shame in the public, especially among those readers who have been informed only superficially and incompletely about the assessments of our highest bodies about the events in Kosovo, to which this unacceptable statement in fact refers.

It so happened that at a session of the Committee of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Ljubljana-Bezigrad, Janko Velikonja uttered the quoted warning. The next day it was reported on the pages of Ljubljana DNEVNIK. Jovan Pjevic, BORBA correspondent in Ljubljana, thought it suitable to incorporate this assessment -- taking it literally from Ljubljana DNEVNIK -- in his commentary about possible negative implications of the present discussions about the preservation and purity of the Slovene language. ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA did not fail to cite verbatim the part of the article containing the assessment.

And at least as of this date,there has been no explanation, riposte, challenge or commentary about such a flagrant attempt to introduce mistrust, discord and suspicion; not one of those who heard Velikonja at the session of the Bezigrad committee has reacted. Ljubljana DNEVNIK has not thought it necessary to provide any explanation or commentary in this connection; BORBA is satisfied with what it has done, not requesting any additional explanation either from Velikonja or from Pjevic and not considering it necessary to dissociate itself, in its editorial function, from such a warning. The intentions of ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA are now known to us, but it is difficult to suppose that it carried such an article because of a lack of information.

It thus transpires that nationalist excesses are linked "with events in Kosovo and Vojvodina." What is this supposed to mean? We know about the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, about the spread of the irredentists; we have expressed our assessment of them innumerable times, joining to the maximum in healing the situation there. But now, lo and behold, without a reservation an assessment is curculated that it was a matter of "events" not only in Kosovo but also in Vojvodina? We ask all those who are behind the publication of such an assessment: What events, what irredentists, what counterrevolutionary actions and so forth in Vojvodina are meant here?

Let us note: This assessment was made after the sessions of the LCY Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia which also discussed the events in Kosovo, adopting conclusions and documents in which extreme caution was exercised precisely to the effect that the provinces should not be equated -- when it is a matter of "events" -- and their autonomy should not be linked with the Kosovo counterrevolutionary events; in the discussions at these sessions, the contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina to Yugoslav togetherness, including togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, was very clearly stressed, implicitly and explicitly.

There is therefore much reason that all those who, by publishing this assessment, have contributed to the creation of a false picture of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and its people should speak up in a proper way. This is required even by the ethic of the journalistic profession in our socialist self-managing society.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

LD132212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- The members of the Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization of the Federal Social Councils met today, with Sergej Kraigher in the chair, to resume discussion on the development of the agro-industrial complex during the current mid-term period.

Particular attention was paid to the unresolved questions of the social agreement on the realization of the policy of agricultural development adopted in the social plan for Yugoslavia for the period from 1981 to 1985. The discussion yielded a number of suggestions and proposals which could contribute to the efforts to reach accord on the unresolved questions in this important document. The total development of agriculture, it was said, occupied a special place and was of exceptional importance for the realization of the policy of stabilization.

Agriculture should more and more be genuinely treated as a branch of the economy and it should be dealt with as directly and broadly as possible on an economic basis in the economic processes in the country and abroad, instead of, as until now, mainly playing the role of supplier.

Attention was drawn to the possible consequences of the constantly diminishing investment in primary production in recent years. Because of this it is necessary to create, through economic policy measures, the kind of conditions that would provide producers with the motivation for higher production and the highest possible income earned by work and not by making use of other means (rents, extra income and so forth).

Particular attention was drawn to the importance of activating the large untapped potential within the framework of both social and individual agricultural production. For this purpose it is also necessary to encourage the other indispensable conditions for the greatest possible involvement of the food industry and other major food consumers in the development of primary production. Without the broadest social support and the creation of the proper conditions it will not be possible to promote primary production to ensure better exploitation of the existing resources and to promote socially organized production on private farms.

Several other suggestions (price policy, reproduction materials supplies, crediting and so forth) which were also made at the session of the commission could make a contribution to the more efficient realization of the planned policy and to the building of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture.

SLOVENE FARMERS PLAN TO FORM TRADE UNION

AU131545 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] About 190 out of some 500 farmers of Goriska Brda, a well-known wine and fruit growing area near Nova Gorica, have signed a statement expressing their desire to take part in trade unions. As they said, they will form a trade union organization at the middle of next month within the framework of the cooperatives with which they cooperate. Relja Atanasijevic will tell us more about this:

The first practical step toward organizing associated farmers in a trade union has been taken in Slovenia. This step was taken by farmers who for a long time have maintained business and income links with their cooperative at Dobrovo. Similar wishes and tendencies also exist in other parts of Slovenia. However, farmers in other parts of Slovenia still do not know why they should organize themselves in trade unions and what benefits they might have from this. To clarify these and other problems, the Cooperative Association of Slovenia and representatives of the Republican Council of the Trade Unions held a meeting to which the interested farmers were invited.

Vinko Hafner, president of the Republican Council of the Trade Unions, said that, according to the statute, all farmers who sign contracts for the greater part of their production with agricultural cooperatives or with basic plants for cooperation in forestry have the right to be trade union members. He added that in being organized in a trade union, farmers primarily expect social security, health care, and the usual maternity leaves for farmers' wives. All this leads to equating the farmer with the worker and thus also to strengthening socioeconomic relations in general.

MONTENEGRO'S MILATOVIC INTERVIEWED ON PARTY ROLE

LD131858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Titograd, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- It is certain that one can, without hesitation, stress the fact that we have achieved major results in the course of the building and development of our socialist self-managing society so far. We have created and are building a community which is based on the togetherness of equal nations and nationalities and on a foundation in the form of socialism and a socialist self-managing democracy. We have succeeded in winning the right to follow our own road to socialism and in blocking outside pressures and attempts at interfering in this. The rapid development of our production forces has enabled us to build a developed social superstructure and to raise the personal and social standard of living to the level of the medium-grade developed countries of Europe.

This was stated, among other things, by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Mentenegro League of Communist Central Committee Presidium, in an interview given to BORBA which dealt with a number of topical socioeconomic and political issues which are in the center of attention during the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

After pointing out the specific stages of our development during which increased contradictions and economic difficulties alternated with the opening up of the prospects for their settlement, to be followed again by new increased contradictions, Milatovic stressed: What all the states of our development so far including the present state of contradictions in society and in socio-economic relations have in common is the fact that the solutions leading to a way out of our difficulties during the past period failed to overcome the etatist foundation. Every new solution was in essence limited in its effect, though it created the scope for fresh progress and gave impetus to development. It carried in it the elements of its own negation, because the state continued to be the main regulator of development and this in turn lead to a fresh exacerbation of contradictions. This is still the case, he stressed.

Commenting on his own appraisals voiced recently in the commission for the preparation of the 12th congress, according to which the League of Communists was still acting from a position of power and was acquiring the shape of a coalition party, which admitted members en masse in an attempt to achieve its presence and influence by weight of numbers, Milatovic said:

This is to say that the League of Communists has not adapted its role, manner of work and organization to the needs of self-management and that it has retained many of the characteristics of a party in power, the ruling party in a one-party system. The characteristics and methods of work should grow from its position of the leading ideo-political force inside the self-managing system. Whenever policies and decisions are poorly developed, it is behaving in practice as if its leading role had been granted in advance and was sufficient.

According to Milatovic, the retention of the functions of a party in power has influenced and continues to influence the development and the manner of work of the League of Communists. Identifying itself with the organs of state, it is objectively active as the political force of the existing "order of things." By not renouncing in practice the position of a political monopoly, by unselective and mass admission of members and by filling all the executive offices in society from the ranks of its members, the League of Communists is acquiring the shape of a coalition party in power, which may also be the shape of a so-called "party of the whole people."

Owing to the decentralization of the state apparatus and the introduction of a system of self-management and the existence of the national parties and the socialist alliance as forms of the working people's political organization and activity, the development of our society, and of the League of Communists, has taken a different direction, Milatovic stressed.

He went on to say that a party which retains a political monopoly becomes a party of the whole people and must inevitably act from a position of power.

Such a party has no need for the Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Alliance itself becomes, in fact, a public platform for members of the League of Communists for maintaining the "political position" of a number of members of the League of Communists. The fundamental functions of the Socialist Alliance as an organization of socialist-oriented working people and citizens are suppressed. Without exception, the Socialist Alliance loses the characteristics of an organization of activity and initiatives and of political and self-managing activity of the broad strata of society. This also reduces the basis of self-management and democracy.

Veljko Milatovic went on to stress that both historically and in concrete terms the working class in interested not in maintaining the existing state of affairs, but in changing socio-economic relations in favor of the realization of its own historical goals, in his view, that is to say, in favor of the development of socialist self-management and democracy and the dominant role of associated labor. Only through consistent activity of this kind can the League of Communists reaffirm and realize its leadership role and surmount its own contradictions, because, Milatovic stressed, though the League of Communists is the vanguard force which has mapped and initiated strategy and the lines of development, it has not succeeded in becoming free either of its own bureaucratization or of the predominant reliance on the etatist structures of society.

Speaking about the mass nature of the party and about the dilemma between a cadre party or a mass party, Veljko Milatovic said:

This is not a question of either a cadre party or a mass party. In present-day conditions it should be more mass-supported than at the time of its underground work and the armed revolution. One should not be against mass admission to the League of Communists. What is desired, he stressed, is that this should not be done in order to consolidate the position of the League of Communists as a party in power, in other words that it should not suppress the Socialist Alliance. Objectively there is no need for all the socialist-oriented citizens to be members of the League of Communists.

Asked about the main causes of the disruption of unity in the League of Communists, Veljko Milatovic said:

The sources of disunity in the League of Communists and the causes of the weakening of the league's cohesive strength do not lie so much in the existence of the national parties and the republics as, above all, in the fact that the League of Communists has not yet sufficiently become the vanguard of the working class, that it is in many ways tied to the state and administrative structures. This makes it more difficult for the working class to be in the position of an exponent of both the national and the class interests. Both etatism and liberalism emerge from this economic and political alienation. He also added that the fact that the League of Communists or, more precisely, its leaderships were linked with state structures, primarily executive and administrative, undeniably contributed to the manifestations of particularism and isolationism in society.

It is because of the fact that the League of Communists was not active from within the ranks of the working class, because its leadership or parts of them were closely linked with the executive organs and administration and management structures that it was acting through its forums. Its activity was largely not taking place in self-managing organizations, their communities and organs, delegate assemblies, trade unions, the Socialist Alliance. This is why it is to a great extent becoming the extended arm of the bureaucratic and technocratic forces.

In this connection he added that it was not an accident that both the manner of organization and the methods of work of the League of Communists were in many ways similar to those of the state organs. This was why both in the League of Communists and in the state, the executive organs held the dominant position, pushing down the central committees, conferences and basic organizations. In fact, in Milatovic's appraisal, the executive organs of the League of Communists were its leaderships.

Milatovic also replied to a number of questions concerning violations of the unified economic policy and the unified market and also manifestations of nationalism. In our country, the same as in the world, the existence of national interests and national economies is a reality. It goes without saying that this reality does not justify any phenomena of isolationism, the creation of monopolies, and the violation of the principle of the unified market which confront us today, as before, and which have encouraged nationalism. According to Milatovic, our difficulties have not emerged primarily because of the existence of the national economies, but because of the strong presence of etatism. Though etatism has been decentralized and was primarily manifesting itself in its republican of municipal form, it has not changed its social essence and the power of his influence has not weakened.

Milatovic also reaffirmed the appraisal that republican etatism has gained in strength. However, in his view, the growth of a number of tumors in the process of the realization of the constitutional functions and responsibilities of the republic does not mean that we have to go back to centralism, but, on the contrary, that we have to be much more resolute in eliminating and eradicating etatism at all levels.

The real way out of the existing difficulties is seen by Veljko Milatovic in the formulation by the League of Communists and the 12th LCY Congress of a political program of measures which would open up prospects and enable the League of Communists and the organized forces of society, together with the working class as the basic force of our society, to overcome the domination by etatism, to carry out fresh breakthroughs in the development of socialist self-management and democracy and on that basis to resolve the existing contradictions and development difficulties, Veljko Milatovic said.

VOJVODINA MEETING HELD ON DEFENSE TRAINING

LD161210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting of officers was held in Novi Sad today about territorial defense training and education in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Col Gen Milenko Radovanov, commander of the territorial defense provincial headquarters, chaired the consultative meeting. The meeting summed up the results of territorial defense headquarters and units during the past training and education year, and also the results of joint exercises carried out in the province. It was noted that during the past year significant successes were attained in the further training of territorial defense to enable it to carry out its tasks, which contributed to the further consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a whole. The tasks for the ensuing period were also set down at the meeting.

FINAL CENSUS DATA ISSUED FOR SEVERAL REGIONS

Bosnia Hercegovina. Serbia, Vojvodina

LD161212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The final data of the population census, published recently in two Yugoslav republics and one autonomous province, reveal a considerable rise in the number of nationally undeclared who declared themselves -- Yugoslavs. In a multi-national country, such as Yugoslavia, the increase in the number of "Yugoslavs" can primarily be viewed as a result of an increase in the number of mixed marriages and the drawing closer together of the nations and nationalities.

Of the 4,124,008 people in Bosnia-Herceogvina, which houses Muslims, Serbs and Croats (and in a smaller number, also members of other nations and nationalities), 326,280 people declared themselves "Yugoslavs", which is 282,484 more than ten years ago. There are 1,629,924 Muslims, i.e., 147,494 more than ten years ago, 1,320,644 Serbs, i.e., 72,504 less than at the time of the previous census, and 758,136 Croats, i.e., 14,355 less than in 1971. The increase in the number of Muslims is primarily explained by their higher birth-rate and lower death-rate.

The consistuent Republic of Serbia, without the two autonomous provinces, has a population of 5,686,506. According to the final results of last year's census, 4,861,208 are Serbs, 151,598 are Muslims, 72,432 are Albanians, 76,903 are Montenegrins, 31,769 are Bulgarians, 25,534 are Wallachians etc. In Serbia without the provinces, 271,326 people declared themselves "Yugoslavs", which is nearly 200,000 more than in 1971. About 60 percent of them live in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade which, according to the latest census, has a population of 1,462,116.

The Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, with a multi-national population composition, has a population of 2,028,239. Of this number, 1,106,240 are Serbs, 383,820 are Hungarians, 108,630 are Croats, 69,581 are Slovaks, 47,239 are Romanians, etc. 164,880 of Vojvodina's population declared themselves "Yugoslavs".

The constitution of mutli-national Yugoslavia, a federative state founded on full equality for its nations and nationalities, does not provide for a Yugoslav nation. Dr. Aleskandar Raic, a professor at the University of Novi Sad, capital of Vojvodina, had said that it would be a big mistake if we looked to the "Yugoslavs" for the beginnings of a new nation or an expression of some Yugoslav unitarianism. Raic views the increased number of those declaring themselves Yugoslavs as primarily a result of the nations and nationalities growingly drawing closer together, of mixed marriages and of a spontaneous resistance to nationalism. The young are in the forefront in this respect.

Macedonia Data

AU161522 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Today in Skopje, the final results of the census in Macedonia were published. Correspondent Boris Djordjevski reports:

According to the announcement made by the Republican Institute for Statistics today, Macedonia has a population of 1,912,257 which clearly shows that in the last 10 years the republic's population increased by 265,000 people. The Macedonian nationality is numerically the strongest, representing 67 percent of the total population. In the republic there are also 377,000 Albanians, 86,600 Turks, more than 44,000 Serbs and 44,000 Romanies. The Romany population has shown the highest increase: It increased by 86 percent. The Albanian population of the republic increased by 35 percent. In the census, 14,200 people in Macedonia declared themselves as Yugoslavs. It is interesting to note that for the first time Macedonia has shown positive migration trends: the number of immigrants exceeded the number of emigrants by 273,000.

OIL PRODUCTION, SUPPLY SITUATION ASSESSED

Vojvodina Oil Industry

AU131908 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 82

[Miroslav Karadzic report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 8 Feb -- The Vojvodina oil industry produced 1,245,000 tons of crude oil last year, or 5 percent more than in the preceding year. During the same period, it also produced 60 million cubic meters of natural gas, or 17 percent more than in 1980. This year, the Vojvodina oil industry plans to produce 1.3 million tons of crude oil. The Nafta-gas work organization will produce this quantity only under the condition that the necessary foreign exchange is provided and that an agreement is reached on importing equipment, spare parts and producer goods. Last year, the Nafta-gas work organization pooled dinar funds with other basic organizations of associated labor which export, and thus ensured over $19 million. About $10 million was used for oil prospecting abroad and the reaminder for importing spare parts.

While the plan calls for an increase in production, it is necessary to begin exploiting new oil fields and to link them with collection stations, since the existing oil fields are yielding less and less oil. This must be done this year. However, it is necessary to import equipment and producer goods worth at least $30 million to achieve all this. The Nafta-gas oil prospecting equipment is worn out and no spare parts for this equipment are available in the country. As a result, oil prospecting will be cut back, which may jeopardize the implementation of the medium-term plan for the period until 1985, when an annual production of 1.5 million tons of crude oil and 1.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas is planned.

In cooperation with the INA-Naftaplin work organization [of Zagree] -- and some foreign companies, the Nafta-gas work organization is carrying out prospecting in foreign countries. Important oil deposits have been found in Angola. The Nafta-gas work organization is also carrying out prospecting in Algeria, Tunisia, Gabon and Jordan. The Nafta-gas work organization is also interested in carrying out prospecting in Montenegro and has initiated talks with other work organizations on cooperation in offshore prospecting.

More on Supplies

AU161854 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 82 p 9

[D. Tesic report]

[Text] The supply of oil products in the market is improving. It will be more regular for at least a month or more. Tankers with about 230,000 tons of crude oil for the Pancevo and Bosanski Brod refineries have entered the Rijeka port or are sailing for it.

The Yugoslav oil pipeline informed us by telephone yesterday that 31,000 tons of crude oil have been unloaded and pumped through the pipeline for Pancevo. Today, an additional 26,000 tons of oil are being pumped to Pancevo and 23,000 tons for the Bosanski Brod refinery.

A tanker with 68,000 tons of crude oil for the Pancevo refinery will arrive in the Rijeka port on Monday [15 Feb], and a ship with 81,000 tons of this fuel for Bosanski Brod will arrive in the course of the week.

The Rijeka refinery is still at a standstill. The first shipment of imported oil for this refinery is due to arrive next week.

Zagreb VJESNIK a few days ago reported that the Zagreb Privredna Banka has issued letters of credit for the import of 290,000 tons of crude oil. Yesterday, we talked about this with Josip Slade, director of the directorate for oil and petrochemicals of this bank. He said that Privredna Banka issued letters of credit for the import of 140,000 tons of oil from the clearing acccount area. Subsequently, letters of credit for the sum of $17 million were issued to import oil from the convertible currency area. This will make it possible to import about 62,000 tons of oil, and the Rijeka refinery will resume work by the end of next week.